188308

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
TISH INDIA.
in England.)
SSENGER SERVICE.
INGS TO PLYMOUTH
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
are required to be in possession of

Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
		8,080
		10,060
		15,037
MANTUA*		10,902
		11,432
MONGOLIA x		10,501
		16,100
MACEDONIA		11,089
		7,962
MOLDAVIA x		16,436
		16,297
		10,941
		7,822
OLTAN x		20,847
		11,436
LWA*		10,941
		16,109
ALOJA x		20,837
		7,952
NTUA*		10,902
		7,622
DERA x		16,363
		10,942

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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrive.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	20th Mar.	6th April
Akita Maru.	S. Fujimura.	5817	23rd "	6th "
Nagano Maru	S. Kuda	3325	30th "	13th "
Tenpuisan Maru.	Y. Mayamoto.	5619	8th Apr.	20th "
Asuka Maru.	T. Kuseikari	7559	12th "	24th "
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5320	28th "	12th May

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Class	3rd Class Steerage with food	3rd Class Steerage without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	810	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/25 35,00,000
Reserve Fund 25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Yen.

Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserved Fund 80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

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Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
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Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsihan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 387.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bharuagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Diwan Bahadur R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Mahalaxmi Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamblupprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantawala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Rasik Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Dalal, Esq., Sar Subh, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bramley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Franconi, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed	Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official trustee)	the Trustees of the Reserved Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000	LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and	the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India

We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
295/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay,

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agent's :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Rajpur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar :—
S. R. BONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 2923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.
General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.
Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passages booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to — NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 6).

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

MODERN TAILORING

MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.

REDUCE

the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates.

Phone 24008

KAZI & Co.,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Opp: Mongini, Ld.,
Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One SHORTHAND TYPIST and one GENERAL CLERK for Office. Apply stating salary to Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23000

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED.—A SCIENCE TEACHER, B.Sc. or Inter Science, for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating the minimum salary expected to M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol, (Kathiawar).
A 23002

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED.—SHARES of the Indian Newspaper Co., ("Bombay Chronicle"). Apply with offers. Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A FREEHOLD property, consisting of 200 square yards land with building on Kalbadevi Road. Rent Rs. 750. Write Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G M960

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Mackay St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OUR famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES, Kasganj, U.P.
T K948

NEW TURKISH BATH.—Scientific massage, Madam L. JOSEPH. K. Block, Sitaram Building, Palton Road, opp. Police Station, Bombay.
T M969

"JOT this down," At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 23018

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

ENGLISH EDITION.—KESHMIRI KOK SHASTERA.—A book, containing 36 coloured pictures, translated from old Shasteras into English, a gift for youth. Price a copy cloth bound Rs. 5. Ask to: H. W. & CO. LUDHIANA.
I. B946

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 200 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a higgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60; Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125. Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 135, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY of Bombay is in a position to obtain a few Scholarships for Muslim Students of the Presidency desirous of prosecuting studies in Technical, Industrial and Agricultural Institutions in the Presidency. Applicants must have passed the necessary examination of the Bombay University. Applications should be addressed to:—THE HON. SECRETARY, Mahomedan Educational Society, 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay.
M 902

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 returnable in 20 equal monthly instalments with moderate rate of interest. The amount is required by a well-organised and established High School for complete fit establishment purposes purely educational. For further information and settlement please inquire at Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 22985

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

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AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.
Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the [illegible] and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19735 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.—Announce that as from WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1925, the price of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

in the Island of Bombay will be as follows:—

Rs. 1-5-6 per GALLON

for supplies taken from fixed kerbside pumps.

Rs. 1-6-6 per GALLON

for supplies taken from moveable pumps or in cans.

23011

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians, who are residents of the Bombay Presidency and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N. B. In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an Extract from the Municipal or Village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka, that the applicant's date of birth as not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence).

Education.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

Height.—Not less than 5'—5".

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th July, 1925. During the course of training they will drew a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 15th May, 1925.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March, 1925.
2299a

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SALE OF G. I. P. BUILDINGS AT NANDGAON.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for dismantling and removing the material and clearing site of 7 old buildings at Nandgaon as shown on Plan (which may be inspected in the Divisional Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Parel).

2. The successful tenderer will be required to pay on acceptance the full amount of tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within two months from the date of the acceptance of tender failing which the deposit as well as any material remaining on the ground will be forfeited.

3. All tenders must be addressed to the Divisional Engineer, Parel, and should reach the undersigned not later than FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1925.

4. The Divisional Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Divisional Engineer, Parel.
C22956 G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client CHHABILDAS DEWOOMAL carrying on business as Shroffs under the name and style of Dewoomal Chhabildas has dispensed with the services of his son Khushaldas Chhabildas as he used to ignore and disobey the orders of our said client as from the 26th day of March, 1925, and that as from the said date he has no connection or concern whatsoever with our client's said firm. Any person therefore dealing with him the said Khushaldas Chhabildas in the name of our client or his said firm or paying any money to him or acting with him on behalf of our said client in any manner whatsoever will do so at his own risk and consequences and the said transactions will not be binding on our said client or his said firm in any manner whatever.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1925.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys for Chhabildas Dewoomal.
23005

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAWOODBHAI SAMSOODIN and others have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. BAHADUR HAJI YUSUF BOTAWALA. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 18-21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Pazandari tenure of which the annual Pazandari rent is Rs. 4 per annum together with a messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal B Ward No. 332, Street Nos. 145 to 151, Nagdevi Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street aforesaid, on or towards the East by property belonging to the Improvement Trust, on or towards the South by property of Dawoodbhai Samsuddin and on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Kadar Hussenali Vasi.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land, containing by admeasurement 57 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax formerly under No. 572, Old No. 332, New No. 2636, Old Survey No. 888, New Survey No. 2073, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 98 and now under B Ward, No. 331 and Street No. 141-143 and which all premises are situate at West side of Nagdevi Street, otherwise known as Gulam Mohidin Dewji Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the house of Mahomedally Rojay and now by the house of Shamsuddin Babooji and on or towards the South formerly by the house of Esmail Rahimtulla and now by the house of Dr. Esabhai Abdul Hussein Junjbarwala.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West Side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 84 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2635, Old Survey No. 889, New Survey No. 2073 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 330, Street No. 137-139 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the house of Dawoodbhoy Samsuddin and on or towards the South by the house Esabally Mamajiwalla.

Dated this 30th day of March 1925.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIWAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.
23004

NOTICE.

ON BEHALF OF OUR CLIENT, Mr. PREMJI PURSHOTTAM JOSHI, residing at Damodar Anandji House New Mody Khana, we are instructed to notify to the Public and particularly to his friends and relations that our said client is not the same individual as one Premji Purshottam Joshi, residing at Old Modikhana (Ramji Kalidas Joshi's House) formerly sub-broker of shares of joint stock Companies, who has filed his Petition in Insolvency No. 235 of 1925, on the 16th day of February 1925.

This notice is given because several inquiries have been made of our client by his friends, relatives and acquaintances and it is necessary to clear all misunderstanding on the point.

MANILAL & KHER.
Attorneys for Premji Purshottam Joshi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 660 of 1925.

BAPUJI SAVALARAM PATIL ALTE, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Carnac Bridge, in the City of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other brokers of fruit and vegetables in the Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

(1) THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, of the City of Bombay and (2) THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay ..... Defendants

To,

All the Brokers of fruits and vegetables in the Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice V. F. Tarapore-walla on the 4th day of March, 1925, NOTICES is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit on behalf of himself and all other brokers of fruit and vegetables doing business in the Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay praying inter alia,

(a) For a declaration that he is entitled to carry on his business in the Arthur Crawford Market, without any license and for an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the Plaintiff in carrying on his business as heretofore.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 14th day of April 1925.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
28th March, 1925.

(Sd.) PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
23003

LEGAL NOTI

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINA JURISDICTION

Suit No. 184 of 19

(1) MAGANLAL SOMESHW firm of Bombay, Commissio carrying on business at Agiary Lane, without the MAGANLAL HIRACHAND, bay, Bania Hindu Inhabitan mission Agent and Mercha ing at Girgaon Back Road the Fort .....

vs.

SHA MANGALDAS AMRA firm of Bombay Merchant ing on business at Tramba Pydhownie, without the Bombay .....

To

CHUNILAL MANCHAN A partner in the de named.

TAKE NOTICE that the pla this suit from the date 6,111 with interest on 7th October, 1923, ber, 1924, and on Rs. 2,111 ber, 1924, till judgment further interest on judgment per annum in respect of a or Khata passed by the d October, 1923.

You as a partner in the de hereby summoned to appear 14th April, 1924, at 11-15 a.m. son or by Advocate with documents on which you rel

Take notice that in default ance this suit will be heard ex-parte.

Dated this 31st day of March JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI Attorney 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bomb

IN THE HIGH COURT OF AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL DITION.

Suit No. 1115 of 19

AHMEDALLY M A. ESMA

VAZIRBOO, widow of Malla E Tajbhai and oth

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Referen August, 1924, and Judge's Orde ary, 1925, in the a following immov by Public Auctio Commissioner o the premises at on SUNDAY the 1 hour of 3-30 o'c and Time).

ALL that pie or ground with ing house stand square yards o little more or l Road and the Court House, Registration Bombay and Collector of t 161 and New Survey Nos. Assessor and and Taxes o No. 117 an Byculla Di follows:— East by the then or lat towards the Tank Road, house then Lakhmidas the house th Dhanji.

For fu sale, appl of the s Messrs. the Plain Square La

Dated th

J.

AUCTIO IMMO KNO POS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

...SSURANCE CO.

...OF ASSOCIATION.

...ces to the Share-holders ...the Manager, Oriental ... Life Assurance Coy., ...arch, 18.—

...given that an Extra... ...eeting of the Company ... Company's Registered ...ings, Bombay, on Wed... ...of April 1925, at the ...dinary General Meeting ...at day at 4 p.m. when the ...utions will be proposed as ...Resolutions.

...regulations contained in the ...tted to the Meeting and for ...identification subscribed by ...thereof, be approved and ...Articles of Association of ...in substitution for and to ...f all the existing Articles ...

...of the three Directors ap... ...Board as a Committee to ...sion of the Articles of ...unerated for his services ...fee of Rs. 75 for every ...attended."

...reby given that another ...eral Meeting of the Com... ...at the Registered Office ...day of April 1925, at ...pose of receiving a Re... ...gs of the above men... ...far as they relate to ...ption of the amended ...n, and of confirming ...Special Resolution the ...entioned Resolutions.

...e proposed New Arti... ...n be seen at the Head ...the Branch Offices of ...

...ICLES.

...s of the Company, ...reference to the ac... ...f an Extraordinary ...e Company to be held ...assing a resolution to ...w Articles of Associa... ...existing Articles, I ...the reason of the pro... ...it was felt by your ...isting Articles should ...te and into coformity ...f the Indian Compa... ...portunity at the same ...many of the existing ...mbiguities and make ...nd meaning, as well ...endments in the pro... ...e existing Articles as ...found from experience ...

...ng exceptions the pro... ...ake no material chan... ...f the existing to which ...w your attention. ...5 provides that none ...Company shall be em... ...se of its Shares. ...11 provide that New ...d subject to different ...e liability for paymen... ...w Shares, and for the ...ders of shares. ...amended so as not to ...from taking over the ...Life Assurance Com... ...the revision prohi... ...f its business to any ...

...rovides that a partial ...ccount of Shares shall ...re. ...n.—Articles 38 and 39 ...ncement of any Lien ...has on Shares by sale ...ation of the proceeds ...

...nsmission.—Article 44 ...Directors to decline ...er of Shares in certain ...en amended to permit ...exercised in case where ...e is already a Member ...in modern Articles of ...

...des that no trans... ...shall knowingly ...n infant or to a ...mind, and this will, ...red a desirable and ...dd. ...that the Company is ...rd of a notice pretest... ...on of a transfer.

...SHAREHOLDERS.

...otion of Capital.—Arti... ...6 provide for power to ...and on what conditions ...issued. ...ter alia' power to the ...ial resolution to cancel ...liability on Shares, ...existing Articles ...In connection with ...explained that un... ...this power can be ...onsent of the High ...ty has been given ...ons by creditors. ...nto Stock.—Article ...id-Up-Shares have ...k, the rights of ...l to the rights of ...al amounts in the ...

...Article 62 provides ...rights of Holders ...lasses, provided ...d in writing by ...e-fourths in nomi... ...ares of the class, ...raordinary Resolu... ...General Meeting ...of that class. ...60 provides that ...e a Special Re...

solution, the two Extraordinary General Meetings necessary for the purpose may be convened by one and the same Notice.

Proceedings at General Meetings :—Article 77 has been amended to provide that written Notice of the demand for a poll shall be signed by at least six members holding in the aggregate 150 Shares present and entitled to vote at the Meeting.

Article 88 provides that a vote by proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death of the member or revocation of the proxy or transfer of the Share, if no intimation of death, revocation or transfer has been received at the Office before the instrument is acted upon.

Article 89 specifies the form of Proxy to be used, it being th form usual in such cases.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR POWERS.

Directors.—Article 93 provides that the number of Directors shall not be less than 4 or more than 8.

Article 96 providing for the remuneration of a Director, fixes the remuneration sanctioned some years ago of Rs. 75 for every Meeting of the Board attended by him, or such large sums as may be from time to time fixed by the Company at a General Meeting.

Article 99 specifies that under certain conditions Directors may contract with the Company.

Proceedings of Directors.—Articles 106 and 107 are taken from the existing Articles 94, 97 and 104, and the only additions necessary to draw attention to are that a Director interested is to be counted in a quorum notwithstanding his interest, against which there is no legal prohibition, and that it is provided that it shall not be necessary to give notice of a Meeting of Directors to a Director who is not in Bombay at the time.

Article 114 provides for remuneration of Directors for services which might be given by them over and above their attendance at the Ordinary Meetings of the Board, such as for Membership of Committee formed by the Directors, or for making any special exertions for any of the purposes of the Company.

Powers of Directors.—Article 177 (5) containing the provisions of the existing Article giving power to the Directors to form a Pension Fund for the benefit of the Officers, Clerks and other Servants of the Company and to frame rules for the administration of such Fund, has been amended to give to the Directors power also to alter such rules from time to time in consultation with the Trustees of the Fund and an Actuary—an amendment which experience of the working of the Fund has shown to be desirable.

Article 117(11) containing the existing regulations regarding the investment of the balance of the Funds after satisfying the provisions of the Trust Deed in Securities authorised under the Indian Trusts Act 1882 and such Securities of British Colonies and Dependencies similar thereto has been amended to permit of investment in Securities (e.g. Loans of Municipalities or Indian States) the capital and interest of which are guaranteed by the Government of India or Provincial Governments, as well as to permit of moneys awaiting investment being placed on deposit at interest with approved Banks.

Local Management.—Article 118 (3) provides that the Directors may delegate their powers to Local Boards.

Article 118 (4), (5), and (6) provides that the Directors may appoint Attorneys of the Company from time to time for any purpose they think fit and for having Official Seal for use abroad.

The Seal.—Article 120 regulating the manner of signature of documents under Seal has been altered to permit of Policies and Share Certificates bearing the signature of only one Director in addition to the Manager or other authorised Officer in place of signatures of two Directors as required by the existing article.

Profits and Reserve Fund.—Article 122 has been redrafted making more clear the business to be transacted at the Extraordinary General Meeting held every three years to receive the Consulting Actuary's Report.

Article 124 follows the existing Article 128 with slight amendment to make the provisions conform to the practice of the Company for many years past of declaring the Bonus to Policy-holders as an addition to the Sum Assured in all cases, leaving the option to the Policy-holders to have it converted into a Cash Payment or an equivalent reduction of future premiums.

Payments of Dividend.—Articles 131, 132 and 133 provide for the retention of Dividend in certain cases payments of Dividend to Joint Holders of Shares and payments of Dividend by Post.

POLICY-HOLDERS' RIGHTS

Votes of Policy-holders.—Article 149 has been amended to make its intent and meaning clearer, and an addition has been made to provide for Notices of Meetings to be sent to Policy-holders entitled to vote or their Assignees, in the same manner as to Share-holders. Further an addition to the wording of the first clause has been made indicating that as compared with the voting power of Share-holders, the voting power of Policy-holders is equal except as limited by the provisions of the Companies Act or by those of the Articles themselves, the position being that at the Ordinary Meetings and at the Extraordinary Meeting held to receive Consulting Actuary's Report and decide as to the allocation of the profits, the voting power of Policy-holders entitled to vote and Share-holders is equal but that Share-holders only have the power to vote on questions requiring an Extraordinary Resolution or a Special Resolution of the Company. As examples of such questions, only the Share-holders have the power to vote on any proposed alteration in the Articles of Association and on questions regarding increase or reduction of Capital—otherwise as indicated above the voting power of Policy-holders entitled to vote and Share-holders is equal.

III. The existing Articles entirely omitted are 'inter alia' those which have reference to the conduct of the Company's affairs during the first year of its establishment or with reference to powers to issue Bearer Share Warrants, or with reference to the optional surrender of Shares to the Company, or with reference to what is described as "Government Security and Banking Life Assurance", or with reference to the procedure to be adopted in connection with the winding up and dissolution of the Company. The reason for the omission of the Articles with reference to the first of the last two points is that the wording of the Article regarding "Government Security and Banking Life Assurance" evidently refers to a system of Assurance which has not hitherto been adopted by the Company and which it is not in the interests of a Life Assurance Company to adopt, the reason for the omission of the Articles regarding the winding up and dissolution of the Company being that it is unnecessary to make specific provision for such eventualities since the procedure is fully provided for by the Indian Companies Act 1913 and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912.

The number of the existing Articles entirely omitted are as follows:

3 4 17 20 21 27 47 78 79 105 106 (1) 111 116 125 132 138 139 140 141 142 and 144.

IV. With the above exceptions there are no other alterations to which it is necessary to draw your special attention.

V. A copy of the proposed New Articles can be seen at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices of the Company.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Chairman.

'BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to an article on the Bombay Council Session by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M. L. C, in your issue of to-day's date.

Mr. Bhopatkar complains "that this year again the Government played the same shabby trick of supplying the members with copies of the Budget and Civil Estimates very late and thus of attempting to catch them as it were unawares".

Mr. Bhopatkar also says that "Government should have realised that at least a fortnight's time was not an unconscionably long period for the members to study the budget . . ."

May I point out that Government fully realises this and makes every effort to ensure that members get the Budget as early as possible. The staff responsible for its preparation put in long hours at it and the Central Press works day and night to get the printing done. If Mr. Bhopatkar will turn to Section XI Sub-section 1 of Standing Orders he will find that "a copy of the Budget and the detailed estimates ..... shall be despatched to each member of the Council at least 14 days prior to the first of the days allotted for the voting of demands for grants".

The first day for voting demands was February 28 and therefore, under the standing order Government had until February 14 to send out copies of the Budget. In fact, copies were despatched on February 10 or eighteen days before the first day for voting demands, and therefore giving members four days more than the fourteen days Mr. Bhopatkar asks for.—Yours, etc.

A. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

March 31.

ATTACKED BY HOOLIGANS.

S. G. P. C. OFFICER WOUNDED.

AMRITSAR, Mar. 30.

Mr. Daulatsingh, a prominent worker and office-bearer of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee was attacked by certain hooligans to-day, and received serious injuries. Police is making enquiries into the matter.—A.P.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

DELHI, March 31.

The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee will leave Delhi on April 6th on a long tour and will return to Simla on May 10th. The Committee will reach Allahabad on April 7th and after two days stay there it will proceed to Rangoon via Calcutta. The Committee will arrive at Calcutta on the 10th April and leaves for Rangoon by steamer on the 17th. From Rangoon the Committee will go to Madras and will be reach there on the 27th and after three days halt it will proceed to Poona where it will reach on May 3rd. The Committee then leaves Poona on May 7th for Simla.—A. P.

DHARAMPUR MAHARAJA BEGS BIG TIGER.

DHARAMPUR, March 31.

"His Highness the Maharaja begged one big striped tiger in Avdha forests, ten miles from Dharampur. The tiger was doing extensive damage to cattle for several months. The people affected are greatly relieved".—A. P.

MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.

TO CLOSE TO-DAY?

TRADE DEPRESSION SEQUEL

We hear that the Maneckji Petit Mills are to be closed from to-day (Wednesday) in pursuance of a notice given to the employees a month ago. The reason assigned by the management in closing the mills, is the general trade depression and keen competition from foreign manufacturers which make it difficult for them to run the mills.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

In the Share Market jutes ruled a shade easier to-day for want of speculative support by bulls and fluctuations were small. There were a fair number of sellers for the heavier priced stocks while buyers reduced their limits. In coals selling orders continued to flood the market without attracting buyers. Teas hardly attracted any notice demand being negligible. In miscellaneous a few isolated deals were about the sum total of the transactions put through in this section. Government securities were in good demand at fair rates. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/14, 6 per cent U P Bonds 1926-41 103.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23/8, Imperial Bank 352.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 61.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/6.

Jutes:—Alliance 595, Auckland 303, Clive 47/6, Howrah 46/4, Hukumchand ord 9/11, Kamarhatty 590, Lansdowne pref 110, National 32/5, New Central 598, Orient 221/8, Soorah pref 108, Waverley 7/4.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 4, Bolomboree 2/6, Burra Dhemo 4/10, North West 29/4.

Miscellaneous:—Ariton Insurance 112, British India Corporation ord 4/2, Burma Finance and Mining 3/10, Madan Theatres 2/8, Titaghur Paper 2/6, Midnapore Zemindary 110.

Tea Companies:—East India 19/8, Singell 83.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen-sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-seven-thirty-second pence.—A. P.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 31.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	568	258,963	327,464
Central India ..	1,241	277,532	267,596
Barsi and Nagar ..	687	168,505	168,787
Hyderabad-Gaorani	306	84,411	94,530
Berar	995	506,704	550,917
Central Provinces	530	234,190	219,061
Total Oomras ..	4,277	1,532,305	1,629,355
Dholera	827	110,389	126,664
N.W. Provinces ..	176	125,957	119,545
Rajputana	374	50,618	64,156
Sind-Punjab ..	506	332,690	281,364
Broach	6,859	174,095	231,117
Coompta & Dharwar	758	28,362	72,783
Westerns-Northerns	662	26,392	34,094
Coconada	....	922	95
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	9,186	13,545
Persian	247	2,166	3,563
American	....	9,062	....
Egyptian and African	....	29,638	22,639
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	3,487	799
Total ..	14,470	2,435,169	2,598,779

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th Mar. This year.	Last year.
Europe	6,804	385,571	757,819
Japan & China ..	7,798	1,149,927	1,066,870
Coast Ports	....	19,312	39,176
Upcountry by Rail.		9,035	15,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		42,208	74,955
Total ..	14,602	1,589,053	1,944,031

BOMBAY MARKET.

In sympathy witr the sharp decline reported from New York, our market yesterday opened with April/May Broach at Rs. 470, but eased to Rs. 467 on fairly general selling by Commission Houses. The market remained steady at the decline and finally closed at Rs. 468, with July/August Rs. 474 1/2, May Bengal Rs. 419 and July Bengal Rs. 424.

Our ready market had an easier feeling yesterday and holders of ready stock are showing great anxiety to reduce their holdings, but the off take is very limited.

Banks, Offices and Markets will remain closed on Trursday the 2nd April on account of Ramnavmi Holiday and we will not issue our Market Report on that day.

BREUL AND CO'S. MARKET REPORT.

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 31.

LIVERPOOL.

Delivery	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
30th Mar. close	13.31 —27		13.34 —26		13.38 —25			13.07 —25			12.90 —23		12.85 —21

EGYPTIAN (Full Good Sakellaridas.) Spot	Mar.	May	July	Oct.	Jan.
30th March close		31.60 —115	30.26 —110		

	NEW YORK. Spot	May	July	Oct.	Jan.	NEW ORLEANS. Spot	May	July
30th Mar. Close		24.37 —17	24.66 —15	24.11 —9	23.93 —13			

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SPORTING NEW...

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

ANOTHER FRIENDLY MATCH.

After spoiling the first draw of the Aga Khan Tournament the North-Western Railway, Karachi, have raised themselves higher in the estimation of the Bombay hockey public by giving away a walk-over to the Instituto Luso Indiano. These walk-overs are becoming far too frequent and it would not be a bad idea to consider the defaulting clubs when next year's tournament rolls up. To fill in the gap a rather interesting match took place between the Instituto Luso Indiano and the Bhusawal Eleven, of whom so much has been heard.

It cannot be said that they were too good for the local side as for a good part of the game the I. L. I. had just as much of the attack as the defence and although the Railway team won by three goals, the score did not indicate the true nature of the game. The Bhusawal were not represented by a "full" team as some substitutes figured in the game. But taking this into account they do not appear to have much chance against a team like the Poona United or the Kirkee Arsenal.

POONA RACES.

PROGRAMMES OF SUMMER MEETING AND 1ST AND 2ND MEETINGS.

The following is the programme of the Poona Summer Meeting, of 1925, to be held under Western India Turf Club rules of racing in August next:—

1st Day—Saturday, (1st Aug.)
2nd Day—Saturday, (8th Aug.)
3rd Day—Wednesday, (12th Aug.)
4th Day—Saturday, (15th Aug.)
5th Day—Saturday, (22nd Aug.)
6th Day—Saturday (29th Aug.)

The following is the programme of the First and Second meetings of Poona Races, 1925, to be held in September next:—

Length of Course—1 Mile, 4 Furlongs and 10 yards.

FIRST MEETING (Four Days).

First Day—Wednesday, 2nd September, 1925.
Second Day—Saturday, 5th September, 1925.
Third Day—Wednesday, 9th September, 1925.
Fourth Day—Saturday, 12th September, 1925.

ENTRIES, First Meeting.

First Entries Close—Tuesday, 4th Aug. 1925.
Final Entries Close—Tuesday, 25th Aug. 1925.

SECOND MEETING (Three Days.)

First Day—Saturday, 19th September, 1925.
Second Day—Wednesday, 23rd September, 1925.
Third Day—Saturday, 26th September, 1925.

ENTRIES, Second Meeting.

First Entries Close—Tuesday, 11th Aug. 1925.
Final Entries Close—Tuesday, 1st Sept. 1925.

AUTUMN MEETING.

The programme of the Poona Autumn Meeting, to be held on October 3rd, 7th and 10th, 1925, will be published later.

BOXING IN LONDON.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSH... CONTEST.

LONDON, March ...

In a 20-round contest at the National Sporting Club for the Featherweight Championship, Johnny Curley (Lambeth) beat George Mackenzie (Leith) on points after a strenuous struggle. Mackenzie continually carried the fight to the opponent, but Curley was making a splendid use of his right hand for hooks, swings and upper cuts, and soon took a commanding lead on points. Mackenzie improved after the sixth round, and scored well with a good variety of blows. After the halfway stage, it appeared likely that the Scotsman would outstay the London but the latter with a rare rush in the last few rounds won a fine fight. The verdict was received with great enthusiasm.—Reuter.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, March 30.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division: West Bromwich 2, Sheffield United 1.

Second Division: Portsmouth 2, Portvale 0; Wolverhampton 0, Leicester 1.

Third Division (Southern Section): Mertyr 1, Bristol Rovers 0.

Third Division (Northern Sectio... Chesterfield 3, Rotherham 2.

PORTSMOUTH SERVICES BEA... BRISTOL.

Under the Rugby Union rules, ... Portsmouth Services beat Bristol by ... points to 11.—Reuter.

RACQUETS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March ...

In Queen's Club amateur racquets ... pionship final, C. Pell (America) ... Major-General Sheppard 15/8, 12/15 ... 15/1. Pell meets H. Leatham (hol... the challenge round to-morrow.—Re...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO ...

A programme of Indian music will b... cast by the Bombay Presidency Radio ... p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Call sign ... Wave length 387 metres.

A memorial service was held at S... rabad on Tuesday morning for t... Commander-in-Chief.

There was a memorial service fo... Rawlinson at the Rangoon Cathed... Tuesday morning.

The Governor of Bengal presided ... annual meeting of the Bengal Pr... Branch of the All India Red Cross ... and Bengal St. John Ambulance ... tion.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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BOMBAY.

Dr. S. N. KATRAK

L. D. S., D. D. S.

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1 Month.....	„ 2-2	„ 2-8

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1925.

PROLIFIC FRIVOLITY.

After a hard-fought battle, Mr. Justice Crump discharged the rule which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani had obtained against the Chairman and Managing Director of the Central Bank for contempt of Court. On broad principles of equity and commonsense we never had any doubt as to the outcome of Mr. Shamdasani's latest assault on the enemy-citadel. Law is, however, a wilderness of technicalities and Mr. Shamdasani no doubt felt confident that he could score a victory. As an adept in company-law he is unsurpassed, and it must be said that his sense of enterprise gave him continuous opportunities of specialising in the subject of his choice. He has a shrewd eye for the solecisms of law, and he plied a mind of protean originality on a mission which, doubtless, he deemed interesting and public-spirited. We have no right to question his motives; for it may be he is stimulated by a rousing conscience and he feels it his business to arrest scandals in the small and emulative sphere of the Central Bank of India Ltd. whose administration is so obnoxious to his delicate concern for righteous dealing. We do not want to dispute the motives of a costly and wearisome campaign, nor do we feel it our business to cast any anticipatory aspersion on his activities. The whole basis of his latest contest is his sorrowing repudiation that he meant any harm to the Central Bank of India. In our comment we would strictly restrict ourselves to vicissitudes, past and complete; we prefer to be absolved from any intention of throwing adverse opinion in advance of pending developments. We do not know what Mr. Shamdasani proposes to do in this specific event, and our view of his actions is confined to the incidents of a past chapter which remains sealed and final. If we were in his place, we would allow ourselves a spell of salutary reflection.

The substance of the contempt-case dismissed by the High Court rests on the grievance that just before the annual general meeting of the Bank, Mr. Shamdasani had filed a case in the High Court disputing the propriety of paid dividends and alleging the existence of fabrication in the balance-sheets of the Bank. Though he was only a small share-holder, he was anxious to rescue the Bank and his fellow-proprietors from the error of a false endorsement, and he gallantly questioned the truthfulness of the directors as well as the auditors. Frankly, we want a free hand for the tiniest shareholder in any public concern, and we strongly object to any device, whether of procedure or of law which takes away from the rights of shareholders; for in a bank the shareholder has not only to look after his own investment but he has also to safeguard the confidence of the outside depositor. In this regard of honest vigilance, the vociferous shareholder would be a public benefactor, but Mr. Shamdasani has been so elated with his sense of legalism that he is to-day an exasperation and an enigma to independent judges. If he loves the stability of the Bank, he happens to provoke other shareholders by dissembling his love. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Chairman of the Bank, stated in his speech that Mr. Shamdasani had again been "on the war-path." Mr. Shamdasani declared in terms of scorching disdain that the words converted the Court into a battle field—an objectionable metaphor which Mr. Justice Crump endured in remarkable peace. Mr. Shamdasani told the Court that he had "got them within the four corners of the law." It was an ingenious move, and when he told the Court that he had crossed "the Ocean of Justice" in spite of the other side "choking up the stream", he was propounding an aquatic puzzle of no mean dimensions. So earnest was he that he connected the Managing Director with the Cartesian dilemma of the "visible and the invisible." We do not feel tempted further to expatiate on the pseudology of Mr. Shamdasani, but we would ask him to consider the difference between a small technicality and a substantial point of irregularity. He gave an array of quotations before the Court mostly out of place. If it was his purpose to hold up the proceedings of the annual general meeting his move never deserved to succeed, but the remarks made in the meeting practically referred to past episodes and he should have had the discretion to discern their retrospective relevancy. We are not surprised at the comment of the Court that when the rule was granted, the decision rested on a misunderstanding. Mr. Shamdasani's voice at the time of application, by itself, caused what the Court rightly considered to be a waste of public time.

A bank is a credit-institution, and credit is a delicate element subsisting upon public confidence and the presumption of fair play. In the four years of his public activities, Mr. Shamdasani's *bona fide* intentions have been spoiled by a disregard of the fact that it is easier to ruin than to build, and that to exaggerate some technical deviation is not to render constructive help to the institution he professes passionately to love. If he detects any material fraud, we would firmly defend his position, but his past policy has drawn on his own head the cruel suspicion of vendetta against institution and individual. Such a squandering of of talent we sincerely deplore, as a man of his astuteness would be an asset of commercial correction if he would only hold himself within temperate limits. He did exaggerate his grievance when he regarded the comment of the Chairman as a premediated ruse to prejudice the administration of justice; he went even beyond the limits of fantastic exaggeration when he sought to connect the stale remarks in the Directors' Report with the motive of deflecting judgment in a subsequent surprise of his own. Courts exist as the organ of justice not as the instrument of implacable warfare, and we would ask Mr. Shamdasani to realise the possibilities of public opinion against him as he rashly unsettles credit against the institution of which he is a shareholder. He holds only five shares it is true, but he cherishes the asset; the right way of serving his own reputation and the little holding pugnaciously treasured by him in the Central Bank, is to recover a sense of justice and proportion. Meanwhile the Bank has come out scatheless and deserving of patronage.

SEAMANSHIP AND TRAINING.

When questions regarding the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report are addressed in the Assembly, the Government give the stately answer that it is under consideration. The delay is unsatisfactory because while fresh enterprise is stifled, existing facilities for Indian development are left to stagnate. The facilities that exist are meagre in all conscience and delay is most depressing to those who hope to foster the interest of young men in the profession of the sea. We have in India good material for the production of Indian executive officers and engineers, but the lack of encouragement is having a disastrous effect on the growth of talent. Nautical talent in India is subjected to a process of artificial deterioration. Several European witnesses before the Headlam Committee seemed utterly ignorant of the maritime instincts that distinguish certain classes in India. The opinion involves a double wrong since it ignores the history and aptitudes of a large section of the people and does not bear any sign of regret regarding the denial of opportunities. The Committee have disposed of an old bogey when they categorically maintain that training can be provided in India; there is no need to think of a procession of young Indians going abroad in Sandhurst-fashion. One of the terms of reference was to consider the creation of an adequate number of State-scholarships for foreign training, but the Committee held that facilities could be provided in India. Further, while such facilities are feasible in this country, it would be sheer injustice to toss lads of fifteen and sixteen overseas and let them pick up their education. The Committee strongly advise the establishment of a training ship in Indian waters, and if nothing has been done it is not due to any apathy or incapacity on the part of our young men.

If we look back upon the story of official indifference, the zeal of Indians for seamanship will appear the more conspicuous. An attempt was once made at Calcutta for the creation of a nautical school, but so distant was official sympathy that the venture perished in poverty and neglect. Funds ran out. In Calicut and Negapatam where sea-faring communities reside, there is occasional talk about schemes materialising. In Bombay, Sir Mahomed Yusuf is carrying on a noble mission because the Government leave their own duty to be performed by private philanthropy. The institution of Sir Mahomed is run on an efficient and catholic basis, and the Mercantile Marine Committee pay him a tribute on his selfless and farsighted enthusiasm. The sea is as wide as creation and like the air it belongs to all. For a well-sustained career on the sea, there should be freedom for all to share its prize and fascination. Nautical education in India is like Sam Weller's "eddication"; those who are thrown in, pick it up through grimy experience. The handicap helps exclusionists in putting down Indian seamen to primitive duties and menial grades. In 1918, Indian captains, Indian mates and Indian seamen tendered a special petition to Government for the provision of scientific training. Nothing came of it, except a tiny deposit of sympathy and the usual orders to enquire. The memorial was opportune since at that time a great deal of appreciation had been earned by Indian lascars through their heroic conduct in the perils of war. Now Indian seamen have to buy their experience without the slightest relief of a preliminary training. Of their competence there cannot be any doubt. Sir Mahomed Yusuf has long been anxious to develop his seamen's orphanage and nautical institution by the facilities of a training ship. In this Government ought to have co-operated long ago. They should have jumped at the fruitful enthusiasm of a practical philanthropist prepared to retrieve a waning tradition and to build up a centre of progress. There is not a single vessel on the seas to which Indian youths of the requisite aptitude and professional eagerness can turn. A training ship with its shore establishment cannot be maintained without the aid of Government; lacking aid, there must at least be active sympathy, but Government have allowed the interest to drift and left the cause to wither under shilly-shallying futilities. Much time has already been lost and the sense of gross injustice has tended to demoralise Indian seamen who work in trading vessels. We hope Government will reconsider their *non-possumus* policy and take some steps towards the supply of training facilities to young Indians who have gifts of seamanship and who aspire for a free and unfettered career in the profession.

Notes of the Day.

Indians in Fiji.

A deputation was sent by the Government of India in 1922 to report on the condition of Indians in Fiji. The deputation was sent in response to the demand of public opinion in this country which had watched with anxious interest the brave struggle of Indian labourers in Fiji for a living wage against their capitalist exploiter, the C. S. R. Company. After five months of strike without violence of any kind the Indian labourers were beaten in the end by a Company which made fabulous profits out their sweated labour. The deputation which was sent by the Government of India made enquiries on the spot and submitted its report. But the report was never allowed to see the light of day because it contained disclosures which did not reflect great credit on the Colonists who are bearing the "Whiteman's burden" i
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APPROVER SENT TO JAIL.

DIGHE'S AND PHANSE'S MOVEMENTS.

HOTEL MANAGERS' EVIDENCE.

POLICE OFFICERS' STATEMENTS.

BAWLA MURDER CASE.

On Tuesday about a dozen witnesses stepped in the witness box in swift succession and narrated their stories in regard to the Malabar Hill Tragedy thus throwing still more light on the murder of Mr. Bawla. Shafi Mohmed, approver and the tenth accused originally in the case, who was formerly Mr. Bawla's chauffeur, was further cross-examined by Mr. Kemp as a hostile witness and he once again denied having told anything to the police in regard to Bahadur accused No. 3 or Mumtaz, her abduction and a reward of Rs. 5,000 from the Maharaja of Indore to achieve this end. He point blank told counsel that what he had said to the police in his statement was tutored by the police officers themselves. The Magistrate after this evidence of the "approver" sent him to jail custody instead of keeping him in magisterial custody and he was remanded till the 7th proximo. A number of witnesses were then examined in quick succession and once again the movements of some of the accused and particularly of Ponde and Phanse were described by some Bombay hotel-keepers by their registers while some police officers who went to Indore for search and investigations gave the result of their findings there. Two railway clerks of B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway showed entries and produced tickets from Bombay to Indore and Ahmedabad purchased by some persons on the night of the murder and subsequently.

Further hearing of the Bawla murder case was resumed by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday.

The accused in the case are:—(1) Shah Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore; (2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore; (3) Bahadurshah Mohmedshah; (4) Akbar Shah Mohmed Shah, Motor driver, Indore; (5) Shamrao Rewaji Dighe, Captain, Air Forces, Irdore; (6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore, (7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver, Indore; (8) Karmat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; and (9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse, Adjutant-General, Indore.

CHARGES.

The charges set out against the accused were:—That they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January, 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India, (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kadar Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of witness Lieut. J. M. Seagert and R. E. Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messrs. S. T. Dravid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused Nos. 2 and 9. Messrs. Mullah and F. J. Dalal, appeared for Rukiabai mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and J. Cursetji appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the approver.

Mohmed Shafi Malik Idam, the chauffeur of the late Mr. Bawla, the approver and the tenth accused in the case was further cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, counsel for prosecution.

Q.:—Did you tell Mr. Jeffries in the presence of Commissioner of Police that Bahadur had told that if you were to assist in getting Mumtaz from the Sheth you would get a reward of Rs. 5,000?

A.—I did not make this statement.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Jeffries in the presence of Deputy Commissioner that you agree not to tell your master but told Bahadur not to do it while you were on duty?

A.—No.

Q.:—Did you tell the same officer that you had met Bahadur on the evening of Bawla's death and he had told you that he would carry out the abduction the same evening and that you must stop the car?

A.—No.

Q.—I have reminded you of certain statements you made to the police. Do you deny those statements?

A.—Yes. I did not make such statements to the police. They forced me to make those statements.

Q.—Then you mean that you made no statements to the police.

A.—They put the statements to me and asked me to repeat several times and told me to tell the same in the Court.

APPEAL TO BE SUPPLIED WITH STATEMENT COPY.

Mr. Welinker applied the Court to supply him with a copy of the statement made by the last witness to the police in order to impeach the credit of the witness.

His Worship remarked that there was no credit left to be impeached, and disallowed the application and ordered the accused to be sent to jail custody and to be kept there aloof from the other accused.

Inspector Fern of C. I. D. was then called as a witness. He said on the 28th of January he went to Poona in consequence of some information at the Krishna Bhuvan Hotel. He asked the hotel manager to produce the books of accounts. Accused No. 1 pointed out a tin shed in the Shanwarpeth which was a garage. A formal panchnama was made in presence of some witnesses.

Michael Saldana, Manager, Orient Hotel, Bombay, produced a register of visitors for the month of October 1924. Accused No. 9, Anandrao Phanse had come to his hotel on the 24th of October 1924. Phanse had filled up the entry by his own handwriting. He had engaged room No. 15.

The register was tendered as exhibit and Mr. Welinker objected as it was not proved though he said it was relevant.

After some discussion Mr. Welinker waived the objection as Mr. Kemp undertook to prove the handwriting of the accused No. 9.

Witness Saldanha then produced certain counterfoil bills dated 20th October 1924, showing the lodging charges paid by Phanse. Witness produced another entry in the handwriting of Ponde accused No. 2 dated 29th of November 1924. It showed that Ponde was staying in the hotel with Phanse. He also produced an entry dated 28th of December 1924 showing that Phanse and Ponde were living there again. The visitors stayed for five days on two occasions.

Gopalswamy Ramswamy (33) Manager, Empire Hindu Hotel, then produced his hotel register showing two entries dated 30th September 1924. The practice of his hotel was to send the register in the visitors' room and get the entries filled up. Witness showed on 30th September 1924 Ponde and Phanse had put up in his hotel. A bill was made up in Phanse's name for 12½ days. Witness could not identify either of these two men.

Veman Govind (42), Luggage clerk, G. I. P. Railway, Bori Bunder then produced a receipt No. 3131 and a risk note in the name of Anandrao Phanse. He could not identify Phanse. The receipt showed despatch of a motor car. Witness also produced a register of berths for the Calcutta Mail. Calcutta mail left at 10 p.m. An entry showed that on 12th January, Khan Saheb Hassanali booked one berth for Mhow and that Mr. Rashid booked two berths in the same compartment for Indore. Witness also showed an entry showing a refund of Rs. 26-11-0 being fare of a second class ticket to Indore.

Bamrao Dwarkanath Vijayker (30) cashier, Motor Vehicle Department, Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, produced an entry dated 26-11-24, showing registration of a motor car No. Z9257 in the name of Anandrao Phanse. It was a Maxwell car.

BOOKING CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Runchorji D. Desai, Booking Clerk, Dadar B. B. and C. I. Railway said on 31-1-25 he issued two second class tickets from Dadar to Ahmedabad. They were issued to one person only. He remembered that as he gave the tickets himself. Besides it was rarely that second class tickets were issued from Dadar to Ahmedabad. He could not identify that man to whom he issued the tickets. That passenger spoke to him in English.

BAWLA'S CLEANER'S EVIDENCE.

Ahmed Mohmed, cleaner of the late Mr. Bawla, then deposed that he knew accused Nos. 1 and 3, viz. Shafi Ahmed and Bahadur. Bahadur used to come to Chowpaty to see Shafi, Mr. Bawla's driver. Bahadur told witness that he had come from Bhopal in search of a job. Whenever "shet" went out witness used to see Bahadur near shet's bungalow. Witness sometimes saw Bahadur under a tree. Once he saw Bahadur driving a red Maxwell car at 7 a.m. At that time witness was going in a car with Mr. Bawla's brother. After that Bahadur met witness near Tutorial High School and said he had got a job on Rs. 90 p.m. He remembered having gone with Mr. Bawla

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIANS IN FIJI.

'DEFINITE PROPOSALS ON WAY TO INDIA."

DEPUTATION'S REPORT UNNECESSARY

LONDON, March 30.

Replying to Mr. Scurr in the House of Commons, Lord Winterton said that definite proposals with regard to the Indians in Fiji were now on their way to the Government of India and that, therefore, the publication of the report of the deputation to Fiji of 1922 might not be necessary.—Reuter.

RY. STORES FOR INDIA.

FIGURES OF ORDERS PLACED BY HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, March 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. John Beckett, Lord Winterton said that from 1st January 1924 to 26th March last, the High Commissioner for India had ordered in all £1,249,000 worth of Railway stores of which goods worth £923,000 were manufactured in the United Kingdom. The corresponding figures for the Indian Railway Companies and for working the State Railways were £6,362,000 and £5,430,000 respectively, from 1st January 1924 to 31st December last.—Reuter.

NON-ASIATICS IN PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

LONDON, March 30.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Wardlaw-Milne Lord Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead was considering the position of the members of the Provincial Services in India who retained non-Asiatic domicile and who were claiming the benefits conferred on their colleagues in the Covenanted Service by the Act of 1919 and the Lee report as far as the latter had been adopted

DEATHS FROM FEVER IN INDIA.

Replying to Mr. Forrest Lord Winterton said that the deaths from fever in India in each of the five years ending with 1922 were respectively 11,100,000; 5,400,000; 4,900,000; 4,700,000; 3,600,000. Undoubtely a very large proportion of them were due to malaria. Recent reports showed that the health authorities and the provincial governments fully realised the desirability of attacking the breeding places of mosquitoes, but difficulties in the way of taking effective measures on a large scale were enormous.—Reuter.

CONCESSIONS TO WAZIRASTAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Replying to Mr. Somerville, Lord Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead in a communication with the Government of India was now considering the question of restoring some part of the field service concessions to the troops in Waziristan and an announcement would be made very shortly.—Reuter.

S. S. "MERIONES" COLLIDES WITH "S. S." STURMFELS."

AN ACCIDENT AT SUEZ.

LONDON, March 30.

It is reported from Port Said that the British steamer "Meriones", bound from Yokohama to Amsterdam, while leaving Suez collided with the German steamer "Sturmfels" proceeding to Bombay from Hamburg which was at Anchor. The "Meriones" continued her journey and the extent of the damage to her is not known. The "Sturmfels" counter was badly holed. Temporary repairs will take a fortnight.—Reuter.

REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS

CABINET ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that he proposed to establish a Committee of the Cabinet to examine the question of the reform of the House of Lords.—Reuter.

EARL OF YPRES.

LONDON, March 30.

To-night's bulletin says that the condition of the Earl of Ypres is not so satisfactory. Disquieting symptoms have developed giving rise to increase anxiety.—Reuter.

PASSES BETTER NIGHT.

LONDON, March 31.

The Earl of Ypres passed a better night. His general condition has improved.

"QUESTIONABLE POLICY."

MADRAS GOVT. AND MALABAR.

COUNCIL CARRIES ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

In the Madras Legislative Council, this afternoon the member from Malabar moved the adjournment of the House to raise discussion on the Government's proposal to write off the loans given to private individuals and planters so far as such proposals related to loans of Rs. 1,000 and above and payment of Rs. 41,000 to Puliankode Rubber Estate (an European concern in Malabar) on account of the losses suffered by it during the Moplah rebellion. This matter was the subject of a lively discussion.

The mover and his supporters complained that, while the Government extended their help to the estate referred to and some other individuals, hundreds of other sufferers were left in the cold. They had no objection if some treatment had been meted out to all the people concerned irrespective of race or position. On the merits of the cases they held Government's policy underlying this matter was questionable.

The motion of adjournment was finally carried.—A. P.

MR. SASTRI IN MADURA HOT WATERS.

SPEECH ABRUPTLY ENDS.

MADURA, Mar. 30.

Owing to continued interruptions from one or two among the audience while addressing a public meeting at Madura on the present outlook the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, to avoid excitement in the present state of his health, abruptly ended his speech.

Speaking at the meeting Mr. Sastri said:—"Our political situation is every day changing, our hopes and fears too change so rapidly that a description which might be true to-day would very probably cease to be true tomorrow. I must, therefore, beg you to realise that if I state certain views to-day they may not be my views for ever and they ought to be if we should adjust ourselves to an ever-changing environment. A series of disappointments, one piled on another, recently clouded our horizon to such an extent that one looks anxiously for the proverbial silver lining. I have been on the watch for it just as much as you. I am very sorry to say that I have not yet seen any clear trace of it."

At this stage there was some disturbance some people from the audience calling out for a Tamil speech. The chairman pointed out that the notice stated that it would be in English and that if anyone wanted a Tamil rendering it could be arranged later.—A. P.

MR. DAS'S CONDEMNATION OF VIOLENCE.

MR. CARR LAMENTS BELATED ANNOUNCEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Mar.

Referring to Mr. Das's recent st... Mr. H. W. Carr, President of the ... pean Association, writes:—"It would ... been encouraging had the present ... with its clear condemnation of vio... which we have been waiting a lo... preceded instead of followed the ... the Bengal Ordinance on the Sta... for in that case this special ... might have been unnecessary. ... adds: "If Mr. Das's manifest... what it says and his advice is fo... his political followers and ... add, by his own press a year or ... do much to build up confidence ... Party's intentions towards political ... rities ad on this score I welcome it."

Mr. Villiers, vice-President of the European Association says: "Mr. Das, like many a wise man before him, is seeing the wisdom of making a 'virtue of a necessity' and of facing a position which has been greatly modified by the belated, but uncompromisingly strong attitude manifested by Government in the matter of Bengal Ordinance".—A. P.

REOPENING OF HOSTILITIES IN MOROCCO.

MADRID, March 30.

An official communique says: The column commanded by Gen. Souza with the co-operation of a fleet and an Air Force effected landing at Elkazar Sequir half-way between Ceuta and Tangier on the exposed Spanish flank. The enemy put up a weak resistance. It is noteworthy in this connection ... Zone which the Spanish ... ted for the ...

...APPROVER SENT TO JAIL.

...RS TRAPPED.

...NEAR NEWCASTLE.

...LONDON, March 30.

...miners were trapped at ... Scotswood, near Newcastle ...low of water due to holding. ...sons were below when the ...ed, but all except 38 es... ...e party which descended to ...door for the purpose of diver... ...ir was compelled to retire. ...d miners who include several ...nd brothers are clinging to ...idge near the roof. Little ...ained for a party of nine, ...ossibility that the remainder ...ed spot.

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...Y MOVING SCENES AT ...PITHEAD.

...LONDON, March 31.

...e missing as a result of the ...ontague Pitt, Scotswood. ...ations are proceeding strenu... ...hope has been practically ...ere were intensely moving ...thead throughout the night ...n and grimfaced men who ... with the men working in ...inly awaiting for an oppor... ...o work.

...ne all joined in the prayers ...e clergymen of all denomina... ... the town.—Reuter.

...E SCENE ON SEA.

...C FLEET SALUTES ...REPULSE ".

...LONDON, Mar. 30.

...n Reuter's correspondent ...ulse" says that the Atlan... ...returning Home from the ...xercises in the Mediter... ... its course to salute the ...as a most stately and im... ...en in the neighbourhood ...oulse" passed at the speed ...ough the lines formed by ...g ships three miles long ...g. The companies of all ...d the ship on the side ...epulse". The Prince in ...od beside the Captain of ...d acknowledged the cheers ...—Reuter.

"DOG IN THE MANGER"

"INDEPENDENTS'" POLICY

WILL VOTERS BE VIGILANT?

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, speeches were delivered on Tuesday night, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on "The Work in the Assembly," Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. Patel said he would say at once, as he had said so often, that they were living in fool's paradise if they believed for a single moment that the work in the Assembly or the Councils was going to bring Swaraj to India. They must not for a single moment think that it was going to bring them Swaraj any nearer. The only use of those legislative bodies was to make the administration by the bureaucracy through Councils absolutely impossible, as they did not want the Government to tell the world that India was governed with the consent of her people, for the legislative bodies were set up nearly to give that idea to the world. The Swarajists wanted to give the lie to this trick of the bureaucracy. Let Government do as they liked; let them govern the country with naked force, but let them not say that they governed the country with the consent of the people, for there was no meaning in such a thing at all. In the first three years of the reformed Councils a claim was set up and with some justification, that the Government of this country was being carried on with the consent of the people and that claim the Swaraj Party was in the Assembly to destroy. The sum total of the work, for the first three years of the Assembly was the imposition of 40 crores of new taxation in this country and a series of repressive measures adopted to kill that great national movement of non-Cooperaton.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

They were told the other day by Mr. Rangachariar that a good beginning had been made in the Assembly; that statement was absolutely without foundation, for he had forgotten to tell his audience that for three years they were a party helping the Government to carry on a repressive policy against the people, and they were a party responsible for placing an additional burden of taxation to the amount of 40 crores on the people. Mr. Rangachariar had also told them, that the Government was responsive in those days, and that now Government was not, and his reply to the question put to him by one of the audience was half-hearted. The fact was that the non-co-operation movement was at its height then and it was very difficult for Government to withstand the onward march and the progress of the movement, and the Viceroy himself was perplexed and puzzled. The Government wanted to keep the Moderates pleased in order to put down the N. C. O. movement, and that was the real key to the whole movement. It was not the work inside the Councils or the Assembly alone that would bring them nearer to the Swaraj, but it was the work outside, stimulated by the work inside the Councils that would take them to their goal. If the Swarajists were in the Councils in 1921, he was absolutely sure it would have been absolutely impossible for Government to put down the N. movement. Unfortunately they were ere, and there was a great movement the Councils, and in the Councils ere men who were prepared to co- with the Government in order to wn the movement and they were l, and therefore, at the next elec- ey were paid in their own coin. t was that a great crisis as in 1921 w be created in order to bring the cy to book, and the bureaucracy fought from inside the Councils the Councils and from es, and thus making it im- or the bureaucracy to carry on the nt. If the people merely relied ork in the Councils they would be ed.

ISTS' HOPE FRUSTRATED.

rajists, proceeded Mr. Patel, e Councils with a definite pro- all round obstruction. Their was to make the whole adminis- this country through Councils and it was then expected by the hat in a few months the Assem- e dissolved. Unfortunately for ge had not been realised. It d possible for the Swarajists to n all-round obstruction in the or the Councils. The promises given the Swarajists had not been kept. They had said that they would obstruct the bureaucracy at every step but it had not been possible for them to carry on that policy of obstruction as they had originally intended, and the reason was that they were not in a majority. The Swarajists believed that their original programme was sound and that it was the only right kind of programme, they also believed that any kind of compromise with the bureaucracy would not pay the nation; that sweet reasonableness would not pay. While the Government was determined to fight the people, unless the people were strong-willed and determined they would never win. We must meet them on their own grounds and fight them with their own weapons.

INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE.

Out of 140 members in the Assembly, continued the speaker, 50 were of the Government party,—officials and non-officials nominated by the Government; 45 were Swa- Independents and the rest ' or 'miscellane- that it

Rightly or wrongly they did not believe in a policy of obstruction and the coalition which they had formed last year with the Swarajists no longer existed. They were only prepared to make a gesture and stop at that. They did not want to identify themselves with the policy of Swarajists and, therefore, it was found impossible for the Swarajists to co-operate with them. He, however, believed that there was yet a chance of joining hands with the Independents, and men must live on hopes, otherwise they would not be able to do anything in this world. He had hopes that the Swarajists and the Independents would soon come to an arrangement in order to co-operate with each other. All that he asked the Independents was this: that if they did not agree with the policy of the Swarajists then to leave them alone and not to throw their weight against them and with the Government. Let them remain neutral if they could not vote with the Swarajists, but let them not go into the Government Lobby. There were some men even in the miscellaneous or floating party who had voted with the Swarajists, although they were nominated by Government, men like Mr. N. M Joshi and Dr. Datta. Therefore it was not possible for the Swarajists to carry out their original programme in its entirety, for they had no clear majority in the Assembly, and they must therefore say good-bye to their original obstructive programme. But what the Swarajists had done was to make the administration very difficult under the circumstances. But one thing they would never give up, whether the Independents or the floating members were with them or not. The Swarajists were not prepared to vote for supplies for carrying on the administration of the country, which they were determined to end. That was to say they would not sanction any expenditure for the purpose of maintaining any departments. They would vote against all Finance bills and against any demands for money.

FINANCE BILL EPISODE.

Mr. Patel then gave an account of what had happened in the Assembly when the Finance Bill was introduced a few days ago, and he gave a detailed narrative as to how the efforts of the Swarajists were defeated by the Independents, Mr. Malaviya remaining neutral. The Independents would not even agree to the reduction of the Salt Tax which the Swarajists thought was a hateful tax and must be abolished at all costs. The Independents would not also co-operate with the Swarajists when they wanted to bring the post card down to one pice and the envelopes to two pice. But within those limitation they had been able to pass a Bill for the reapeal of all the repressive laws such as the Act of 1818 and so on.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta said that the outstanding feature of the work in the Assembly was its unreality. Under the Reforms they had got many of the outward forms of a democratic Government but very few, any, of its realities. The Government of India had remained, inspite of the Montford Reforms, what it had always been, in spirit and in substance, a despotic Government. It was true that the Legislative Assembly had an elected majority and it enjoyed a more extended power of interpellations, discussion and vote but the framers of the Government of India Act 1919 were careful, while granting these rights, to create there strong lines of barbed wire entanglements against the will of the people being effective for any practical purpose.

There was first the Council of State which existed solely to register the decrees of the executive Government; it was a thoroughly useless, effete and decrepit body of superannuated old fogeys who could always be trusted to stand by the bureaucracy in defeating the will of the Assembly. If by a miracle the Council of State agreed with the Assembly there was the power of the veto vested in the Governor-General which could turn down any legislative measure which the Government disapproved. the third weapon which the Governor-General possessed for thwarting the Assembly was the power of certification of which Lord Reading had made a fairly plentiful use.

"DOG IN THE MANGER."

But those were not the only impediments; the Assembly itself was elected on sectional and communal electorates which were expected to neutralise each other for any effective work against the Government; a fresh difficulty had been added to the already insuperable difficulties by which they were confronted—and that was the emergence of what was called the Independent Party in the Assembly; that party had no policy except the policy of the dog in the manger, it would do nothing and would allow others to do nothing; and during the last session of the Assembly that party had done more service to Government than the Government had expected in their most sanguine moments; they had opposed reduction of the salt tax; of postage; they were more enthusiastic about the Finance Bill than the Government themselves; and if they were asked why they were so tender and solicitous towards Government the reply was that they were maintaining their dignity, vindicating their reasonableness, upholding their reputation as statesmen, and behaving as responsible men—although they could not tell you to whom they were responsible: he would implore the public to remember that while the power of the Assembly to do good was limited, the mischief which could be done through its instrumentality was infinite; every member of the Assembly who was not strictly accountable to the electorate was a potent source of mischief in the hands of Government and it was therefore the obvious duty of the electorate to be wide-awake and hold their representatives strictly to account for their actions in the Assembly.

"INDEPENDENTS'" OBSESSION.

If the Swarajists had secured the support to which they were entitled from the Inde- there would have been money ing the salt tax and post- he abolition of the Exise to substantial reduction tributions; and the respon- ying salt tax and postage on Government; to-day that responsibility was proudly shared by a small group of people whose obsession was that they were statesmen and not mere agitators and who could only maintain their dignity by humiliating the nation.

VOTERS MUST BE VIGILANT.

Continuing said Mr. Jamnadas they were told by Mr. Rangachariar that they had got Fiscal Autonomy. That was a mistake. Whenever the Independents wanted to make up their minds they cogitated, cogitated and cogitated, until they agitated themselves, and after a time they began to vegetate. (Loud laughter.) But they were unable to translate their cogitation into action. They were never able to make up their minds, and that was the worst of the situation. When last year the Assembly threw out the Finance Bill Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Jinnah were out of India, and that was why the Independents were able to join the Swarajists and defeat the Government. For the remaining Independents knew that they could not afford to be independent of the people who had sent them into the Assembly. Last year the country was very vigilant and the telegraph wires were flashing messages to Delhi asking the members to beware, and that if they did not act according to the wishes of their electors they would not be re-elected. But this year the vigilance had ceased, and the Independents were doing what they liked. He appealed to the public to exercise unceasing vigilance, and not to think that their duty was finished as soon as they sent the members into the Councils and the Assembly. If the people did their duty he was sure the members would also not fail in their duty to the people. It was one thing with the Moderates, but the Independents had neither their wisdom nor the enthusiasm of the Swarajists. But because that was their misfortune he did not say that their work in the Assembly should be neglected, for while it had a limited power for doing good it had unlimited power for playing mischief. The Swarajists would prevent anything to be done in the name of the people. They would not allow that fraud to be perpetuated that this country was being governed with the consent of the people, and he would ask them to remember this at the time of next elections. When the Salt Tax was reduced there was consternation to be seen on the face of Sir Basil Blackett, for he saw the ridiculousness of the whole position. He was afraid the Madrasi members were too much obsessed by the remission in the Provincial contribution and they sat glued to their seat at the time of voting. The whole situation in the Assembly was hopeless and the moment that their leader Mr. Nehru made up his mind to leave the Assembly to the Independents, the latter would find themselves in a contemptible minority of about 14. The dignity of the Independents was contained in the indignity of the people, and he asked the voters to be very vigilant in giving votes at the next elections.

APPROVER SENT TO JAIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

to Lonavla. He saw Bahadur there twice. Bahadur met Mohmed Shafi, Mr. Bawla's chauffeur in a hotel at Lonavla. One day at 8 p.m. Bahadur had come to Mr. Bawla's bungalow with another man. He saw Shafi and Bahadur talking in Lonavla. When Mr. Bawla returned to Bombay, witness remained at Lonavla and Shafi, the chauffeur went to Poona to recharge the battery. Witness then came to Bombay in Shet's motor with Shafi. On the 12th of January his master went for drive with Mumtaz to Apollo Bunder. Thence they came to Chowpatty, Mahaluxmi Battery, and thence to Chowpatty. They then picked up Mr. Mathew and drove towards Malabar Hill. Near Post Office another car came abreast of their car. Mr. Bawla told Shafi, the chauffeur to be careful but Shafi took a sudden turn and stopped the car. As soon as the engine of their car stopped some men of the other car rushed towards his master and fired shots. Shafi told witness to go for police. As he was running he heard many shots fired. He could not get the police but on his return he found the other car disappeared and accused No. 1 tied with a rope. His master was then removed to J. J. Hospital and witness got down at Chowpatty. In the other car there were four or five persons. He could identify only accused No. 1. That car was a red Maxwell and was the same car he had seen Bahadur (No. 3) driving before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witnes said Mr. Bawla's car was Studebaker. The other car bumped into Mr. Bawla's right front mudguard. Witness was taken to the Nagpada police station that night from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m. and thence to Gamdevi Police station till 3 p.m. Then he was allowed to attend the funeral of Mr. Bawla. Shafi, the chauffeur was also allowed to attend the funeral. Mohmed Shafi, the chauffeur and witness were told to go to the Gamdevi Police Station the following morning. Accordingly they went the following morning when Shafi, another person and witness were taken to the scene of outrage. Two or three days after that Shafi the chauffeur was arrested. In his statement to the police witness gave description of Behadur as the man he had seen sitting under a tree at Chowpatty. He was putting a tight trousers and fur cap. He did not know accused No. 3's name. He came to know of it, when he identified him at Indore. He wore "Charlie Chaplin" moustache. When he went to Indore accused No. 3 was arrested and had fetters on. He was among 30 or 40 prisoners who had all fetters on. He made mournful expression and his head was covered with a blanket so that witness could not identify him. Some of the prisoners had blankets on. At first he was not able to identify, but when all the prisoners were made to stand, and their blankets removed, then he was able to identify accused No. 3. He went to Indore 20 or 25 days after the murder. After the outrage, he ran towards Kemp and Co. for the police as far as the water tower. He had not seen the red Maxwell car. Witness shouted "Police, Police."

ANOTHER MOTOR DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Maruti Tukaram, motor driver of Mr. Bhagwandas Hargowandas said on evening of the 12th January he drove master and his wife towards Hanging Garden. His car was stopped near the post office. There was another car near the witness' and its driver, Jiwan Bhava and witness were talking together. At about 7-45 p.m. a red coloured Maxwell car came and reversed on the other car in front of it. Firing then ensued and as a bullet struck witness' car, he and Jiwan ran away towards the Garden where he met his Shet. Subsequently witness discovered that three bullets had struck the left side of his car and informed his master.

Inspector Lyons of Bombay C. I. D. said on 5-2-1925 he went to Indore and took charge of prisoners Nos. 2 to 8 and brought them down to Bombay. A search was also made and among articles found was also a railway second class ticket from Dadar to Ahmedabad. It was found from the house of accused No. 6 Mumtaz. He made enquiries at Dadar from the clerk, Desai. Some unused cartridges were found from the house of accused No. 5 Dighe. He made enquiries on the night of 12th January at Victoria Terminus in consequence of certain information given by Mulgaonker. in regard to the Calcutta Mail. As a result of that enquiry he traced witness Khan Saheb Hassanali. In consequence of information given by Ponde (No. 2) witness traced the Maxwell car booked to Indore, on 12th December. He sent the Jack knife and the kukri to the Chemical Analyser and produced his report. He went to Automobile. Co. to enquire about the radiator cap in consequence of information given by accused No. 1.

SERGT. WATKINS' EVIDENCE.

Sergeant H. S. Watkins of Bombay City Police was examined after lunch at 3-30 p.m. He said on the evening of the 12th January he was on duty near Kemp's corner. At about 7-15 p.m. he received certain information and proceeded to Malabar Hill. He found two cars and a number of people. Bawla was lying on the road, and Mumtaz was leaning on his side. He saw accused No. 1 in custody of some army officers. Mathew was there with injury on his arm, as well as Bawla's driver with injury on his head. Mumtaz too was injured. He put all the injured persons in Bawla's car and took accused No. 1 in the same car to J. J. Hospital, leaving the cleaner at Chowpaty. From Col. Vickery witness took possession of a revolver. Witness searched accused No. 1 before leaving the place and found Rs. 2,000 in new G. C. notes of Rs. 100 each. 20 notes of Rs. 100 each were produced and put as exhibits. Witness also took charge of a broken stick (produced). Witness went to the hospital with the injured persons and an hour after Mr. Bawla was operated upon. Before operation Mr. Bawla made certain statement to the witness of which he (witness) made a note in his note book. Witness asked Mr. Bawla as to who had done all this. He (Bawla) pointing to Mumtaz said her step-father had done. "They had stopped my car, and asked for my girl, when I refused, they shot me." Asked, if he could recognise the people he said, no. Bawla also asked witness to take down his statement in regard to the disposal of his property which he did. The page containing that note from his note-book has been surrendered to the High Court in a case which forms part of a testamentary suit.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. Mistry witness said he went to the scene of occurrence after the whole thing was over.

Inspector Guider of Bombay City Police then said he received a telephone message from the "Taj Mahal Hotel" at 8-30 p.m. on 12th January and in consequence of that he saw Col. Vickery and Lt Batley and took charge of a pistol, a kukri, a large clasp knife and some clothes. He handed over these articles to Inspector Barnes the same night.

Inspector Barnes of Bombay City Police then said the scene of offence was in his jurisdiction. He went up there on receipt of information. He went there after all persons concerned had gone away. Following morning, he again went there and found two bullets, and five empty cartridge cases, two expended bullets, one bone and one brass buttons, pieces of glass bangles and a fure cap. All the articles were placed as exhibits.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Roy Bishop Smith, C.I.D. said on 19-1-25 he was deputed to Indore to arrest accused Nos. 2 to 8.. He received certain information from accused No. 1 Shafi Ahmed in consequence of which he went to Indore. The accused were handed over to the Bombay Police by the Indore Police. They were all examined before a medical officer and their residences were searched. The searches were made simultaneously of persons as well as their residences. He found in a little box in an attache case three bullets in the house of Dighe (No. 5.). Witness returned to Bombay and went back to Indore on 22-1-25 with a number of witnesses for purposes of identification. At Indore a panchnama and an identification parade was made. He also made enquiries if any of the accused were on leave. Dhondu Mali made a statement and pointed out certain places referred to in his statement. Witness came back to Bombay and returned to Indore on 7-2-25 to arrest Phanse (No. 9). Phanse's house was searched as well as his person. From Phanse's safe he found an envelope signed by Sardar Anandrao Bhalia. It contained a receipt of promissory note for Rs. 35,000. Accused No. 9 had borrowed Rs. 16,000 and had placed a security government promissory notes of Rs. 35,000.

13 MORE WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED.

At this stege Mr. Kemp intimated to the Court that one of their witnesses a police officer was engaged in the criminal sessions in the High Court, Lt. Saegert was expected from Peshawar on the 4th and Khan Saheb Hussonally on the 6th of April. There were three or four witnesses from Indore whom he expected on the 3rd or 4th of April. On Wednesday, he said, he would call an expert from the Army and Navy Cooperatives Stores, the man who sent the telegram and two doctors from E. G. and J. J. Hospitals. There were in all he said about 13 witnesses still to be examined.

Mr. Welinker:—Rather a fateful number.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

MR. SA

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A. P.

CRIME ON RU FRON

POLISH COMMUNI

MO

Rosta Agency states t
munists and a Commun
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Russo-Polish Frontier for
priest arrested in Russia
to day in a train as they
to the Frontier. The Sovie
at Warsaw has been instruc
to protest to Poland again
and to demand a strict enqu
ment of the murderers.—Reu

POLISH VERSI

RESULT OF "ATROC PERSECUTIONS"

WARSAW

The Polish version of the fr
is that one officer was killed
seriously injured. The judic
have opened an enquiry into
which has created a sensation
is unanimously condemned.

The murderer of the Polis
geant, Muraszo, was travellin
train. According to a Poli
statement he had suffered w
by "the atrocious persecutions
of the Soviet authorities whe
ma.—Reuter.

SEMENOFF RETU RUSSIA.

FAMILY AS HOSTAGE WIT

SHANGHA

The Russian steamer "Mo
to Vladivostok, commanded
Cossack leader Semenoff, wh
to Russia, with 150 white sol
agreement with the Soviets
papers here interpret the m
integration of the Russian Mo
in the Far East. The Sovi
Semenoff's family as hostag
behaviour.—Reuter.

FOOD DISTURBANCES IN

RIGA

Food disturbances at Leni
tinue. The unemployed de
bakeries there. Troops were
the spot and arrests made.

(Continued from Col
1921 are no longer visible
succeeded by petty jealous
and rank flattery.

Lalaji regrets that the
Pact at the Belgaum Congr
forth any appreciable res
spinning franchise of Mah
not added a whit more to
strength of the Congress a
Swarajists gained any adv
to be regarded as part
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work has been done under
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morial ser... concluded
h what the joy ... the
ose endless sabbaths the
The congregation stood
March was played. After
, cadets, boy scouts, girl
of parade assembled at
mained standing in silence
seventeen guns was being
is being observed to-day
closed and flags are flying

RIVES BALLARD PIER TOMORROW.

Officer Commanding, Bom- informs that the body of te Commander-in-Chief will llard Pier at 8 a.m. on 2nd laced on H. T. "Assaye."

E AND OUTCASTE IN HINDUISM.

(Continued from page 6.)

hmin sinks to the level of a now the same to be the case with en of a Kshatriya or of a This is to take place not in the ration but in a future one. What- , the principle was recognised himself.

he Mahabharata and the Gautama contains passages which go fur- n the texts of Manusamhita. Both scriptures are prepared to look Brahmin not only a Sudra, but Chandala or outcaste in case he is d with the requisite virtues her by family nor by birth but by alone does a man become a Brah- Even if a Chandala possesses a good cter he is a Bahmin." (Mahabharata). alone is a Brahmin who is forbearing self-restrained; who has conquered his r, senses and lower self. All others are ras. It is not birth that should be oured, but the virtues which conduce to 's true well-being. Even a Chandala follows the right code of conduct is garded by the Gods as a Brahmin." autama Samhita).

uring the Middle Age.

During the middle ages also this ideal as upheld by the great Vaishnavite re- formers flourishing all over the country, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of men understood by the Varnashram Dharma only a hide-bound system of caste. The teachers of Divine Love are at one on this point with the teachers of Knowledge, who stood for equality, though with a good deal of limitation. Nay, the former pro- ceeded even a step further than the latter, and declared with all the passion of their soul that it was true devotion to the Lord that made even an outcaste the greatest of Brahmins. "This period," as a writer very truly observes "gave birth to various saints and prophets from among all castes, even outcastes, who manfully struggled against the exclusive spirit of caste domination."

All modern reform movements started since the days of the great Raja Rammohan Roy have been trying to fight the exclusive- ness of caste in their o n ways. But it is a great pity that some of these movements were carried away by a zeal not for an all-round reform, but for only a "branch" reforms, and followed the method of des- truction more than that of construction. The result was that they were rejected by he main social body. And the only course ft to them was to cut-themselves away ue general social life, and form into cts practically outside the pale of . This was indeed a wrong step. ortunately some of the sects have y found out their mistake, and seem be rather anxious to make peace with embars of main social body. This is a very good sign. There are already ny sects in Hinduism, and little ill be served by founding a few more eading narrow circumscribed lives ir own. What is wanted most at t is the existence of reform move- that will wholeheartedly identify lves with the whole society, and work purification, not from outside, but *ithin*. This, we believe is Mahatma 's ideal of social reform, and it is lead him to success.

Religion.

form the whole society it is essential to understand clearly the ideals of ndu social system, or for the matter of all social system. "The ideal of ld," observes Swami Vivekananda, state when the whole world will e Brahmin in nature. When there no necessity of the Sudra, Vaisya atrya powers; when spiritual force pletely triumph over material force; e will be the only motive-power in s on this earth,—then only the nkind will be endowed with Brah- qualities and attain Brahminhood. ly distinction of caste will be at an ering the golden age visualised by ient Rishis. We must adopt only d of caste division which gradually that goal. That division into caste the best way to the abolition of uld be most cordially welcome."

ld have been a great blessing if all ties could be swept away all at once a charm. But for good or for evil ociety refuses to tolerate any sud- nge. Its process is always silent, sure. This social psychology we ng home to us before we dare to any scheme of reform. Another must do well to remember is that a growth from within. Exclusive- disease. And to cure it we must king all steps likely to undermine arity of the social organism; nay, try our best to strengthen it more by all means within our power. e great necessity of gathering up red forces calculated to bring ealthy change in the social body, gh it the regeneration of the Social reform, to put it in a nut- lies the upholding of, in place of of conservatism, the liberal and e spirit—the true spirit of the gion of India.

HIGH COURT

SHAMDASANI AND CENTRAL BANK.

RULE DISCHARGED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

P. D. Shamdasani ..... Applicant.

Versus

P. C. Sethna and S. N. Pochkhanawala ..... Respondents.

This was a rule for contempt taken out by Mr. Shamdasani against the Chairman of the last general meeting of shareholders and the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India.

The facts of this case have been already reported in these columns.

Further hearing of the rule was resumed on Tuesday morning.

Mr. B. J. Desai in showing cause against the rule cited numerous authorities showing that the passages complained of did not constitute Contempt of Court. He contended that even if those words constituted a technical contempt, it should not be noticed by the Court as the authorities laid down that only serious contempt should be taken notice of. He submitted that most of the plaintiff's allegations were irrelevant for the purposes of the case. The plaintiff's complaint really amounted to this that because he had filed a suit against the Bank no meeting of the Bank should be held. The only way in which the meeting could be stopped would be by means of an injunction of this Court, which the plaintiff never asked for. To say "I see that Mr. Shamdasani is again on the war-path" was not a comment on the suit. In fact the action of the defendants did not amount to any comment on any judicial proceedings. It was merely a defence put forward against certain mischievous allegations made against the Bank, which if remained unchallenged would cause great hardship. The learned counsel further submitted that so far as Mr. Pochkhanawala was concerned all the speeches complained of were made long before the suit was filed.

SHAMDASANI'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Shamdasani in the course of his arguments pointed out to the Court that the Court was being scandalised by the proceedings complained of and that was a serious contempt. Answering to the submission of Mr. Desai that some of his statements were irrelevant, he said that the other side might as well say that his existence was irrelevant. The other side defied the law and they had not come to the Court with clean hands. He submitted that the best position for the respondents was to be the guests of His Majesty. It was stated in Mr. Sethna's speech that he had filed the suit to harm the Bank. That statement was in itself a gross Contempt of Court. He submitted that if the Courts were treated with disrespect within 10 yards of its site then the Courts would cease to have any respect in the Moffusils. By their remarks the respondents were prejudging his suit. They had used the "Bombay Chronicle" as a vehicle for his villification because that paper re-published the report in its issue of 2nd March 1925.

P. C. This pamphlet was published before the suit was filed. Do you contend that there is anticipatory contempt?

Mr. Shamdasani: Yes! My Lord. I have authorities on anticipatory contempt.

He further stated that the respondents were getting ready with their materials during the time that he went to Africa "the Land of Lions". The respondents got the Finance Minister of the Government of India to make a speech about the affairs of the Bank and made him open a building in which business was being already done for over a year.

P. C. Before to-day I never heard of that speech.

Mr. Shamdasani: Your Lordship being too much occupied in doing justice may not have had time to read this speech.

He further submitted that the respondents tried to get him in the four corners of the law but on this occasion he had got them within those four corners of the law. He challenged the respondents to prosecute him if they had a grievance but they dared not because they could not. He said that he was being villified because he had brought this contempt. He had crossed the Ocean of Justice but the other side had choked up the stream. It was wrong to say that Mr. Pochkhanawala did not take any part in the proceedings at the meeting; but he said that Mr. Pochkhanawala did take part therein by signs visible and invisible. He admitted that he had only five shares of the Bank when were at one time worth only Rs. 100 but if those five shares could only make the Bank run on sounder lines, he would consider them as worth a million rupees.

He cited numerous authorities and submitted that the principle underlying all cases of this nature was that it was not necessary that the judge trying the suit should be prejudiced in fact but that if there was a likelihood of his being prejudiced by remarks of the natiure complained of it would be Contempt of Court. Anything which tended or excited prejudice against a litigant or against any particular litigation was contempt and the words that "Shamdasani was again on the war-path" were words of such a nature. Intention of the person using the words had nothing to do with the charge complained of.

After hearing arguments on both sides His Lordship delivered judgment discharging the rule with costs.

JUDGMENT.

After stating the facts in the case his Lordship observed that the case was a very simple one but unfortunately there had been a waste of much public time. The plaintiff appeared to have a very exaggerated notion of his own importance.

The simple question to decide was whether in the circumstances the words complained of were calculated to interfere with the due administration of justice.

When the rule was granted, it was granted on a certain misunderstanding. The affidavit that was filed in support of the rule gave him the impression that the sentences and words complained of had been uttered after Mr. Shamdasani had filed his suit. It now appeared that the report published in the pamphlet by the Bank against which objection was taken had been written out and published long before the suit was filed. In considering the present application it was also necessary to bear in mind that this was not the first litigation by the plaintiff against the Bank. At various times the plaintiff had attacked the management of the Central Bank and other Companies in Bombay. His Lordship then referred to the speech of the Chairman at the meeting of the Bank. His Lordship pointed out that the speech among other statements referred to the solvency of the Bank and after that the words about Mr. Shamdasani were uttered. Those were the words which his Lordship had to consider and say if they constituted any contempt.

His Lordship remarked that it was perfectly open to the respondents to say that certain proceedings filed against the Bank had been dismissed as being frivolous and malicious and that there was danger to the Bank from certain quarters and that states like these any chairman of a Bank would be entitled to place before the shareholders. There was nothing to show that the remarks were in reference to the plaintiff and even if they were he was not concerned with them except to see if they constituted any contempt.

It seemed to his Lordship that the position was an extremely anxious one for persons responsible for the management of institutions depending vitally on credit and that he should be very loathe to take any action against the present directors of the Bank when they were faced with rumours as to their solvency.

His Lordship was clearly of opinion that as far as Mr. Pochkhanawala was concerned, he had taken no part in the meeting except being present there in his official capacity. The speeches containing the passages complained of were made long before the suit was filed and they were made while he was visiting various parts of India in connection with the affairs of the Bank and these speeches could not be considered as constituting any contempt.

About the speech of the Chairman his Lordship thought that some of the passages might have been differently expressed, but bearing in mind the fact that there had been several previous proceedings taken in the past at the instance of the plaintiff, he was not inclined to view the situation with strictness. Therefore his Lordship came to the conclusion that having regard to the past history and the surrounding circumstances of the case, and the affidavits that had been filed on either sides, that the rule must necessarily be discharged as against both the respondents.

As regards costs his Lordship directed the applicant to pay Mr. Pochkhanawala's costs and made no order as to the costs of Mr. Sethna.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and Common Jury.)

Emperor

vs.

(1) Din Mahomed, (2) Abdul Ismail, (3) Shanker Mahadeo, (4) Mahomed Umer.

The accused were charged under Sections 397 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of robbery with grievous hurt and of aiding and abetting each other in the committal of the robbery.

Mr. M. P. Amin appeared for the prosecution.

Dr. P. N. Daruwala appeared for accused 2 and 3.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of 26th December, 1924, at about 11 p.m. the complinant Richard Reich was passing from General Post Office to Grand Hotel where he was residing. At a little distance from the Red Gate, Alexandra Docks, the four accused followed him and accused No. 1 gave a blow with a bamboo stick on the complainant's head from the back, with the result that the complainant fell down unconscious and the other three accused began to search his pocket and removed a wrist watch and a purse containing notes of the value of about Rs. 200 and other loose money. This incident was observed by two witnesses, Aziz and Imam. Having removed these articles all the accused went towards Bori Bunder where they took a taxi and in company with Aziz went to Sewri to the room of one Kulsumbai, the mother of accused No. 4. After some time they again retained to Pathar Bunder where the accused No. 4 and the boy Aziz slept on the footpath and the other accused went to the dry docks. The next morning accused No. 4 purchased from one Marwari gold rings and also redeemed gold buttons which he had pledged a month prior to this. The accused No. 1 had some days later on sold the wrist watch to one Kader, a servant in a tea shop near by. The complainant was soon after removed to the European General Hospital and he was so badly hurt that under medical advice he left India. After making inquiries the police were able to trace the watch and on searching Kulsumbai's room the gold rings and buttons were found. Thereafter all the four accused were arrested between 6th and 9th January, 1925.

The accused pleaded that they were not guilty and that Aziz was implicating them because he bore a grudge to accused No. 4 who used to rebuke him from time to time for misbehaviour.

After hearing the case the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty under Section 397 against accused No. 1 and of guilty under Section 114 against accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

His Lordship sentenced the accused No. 1 to transportation for life, the accused Nos. 2 and 3 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and accused No. 4 to ten years.

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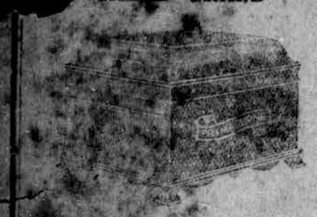

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Economic & Financial Review.

ANGLO-INDIAN COMMERCE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Some people may perhaps complain at the persistence with which I am writing about the live-danger to this country in the Anglo-Indian trade and industries which have been and will for ever prove a menace to any development either political or industrial the country may want to have and to any self-expression on the part of the people of this land. It is true that when India has self-government there will be even then foreign traders and industrialists in the country and I would be the last man to declare a taboo against such foreign merchants and industrialists. What is at present the condition of things, however, is that the Anglo-Indian commercial community carries on its trade and industries with the help of loaded-dice as there is no distinction made between Anglo-Indian commerce and the British Government, and though it may not have been put down in black and white that facilities on all occasions shall be given to Anglo-Indian commerce, as matter of fact in practice such facilities are given and the policy of all the Governments, whether Imperial or Provincial, is dictated mainly by the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and commercial and industrial magnates. To give a few instances, the muddle in currency and exchange for which so much criticism and so many invectives have been hurled against Sir Malcolm Hailey would not have been perpetrated to the extent it had been and would not have been continued even now had it not been for the continued support or rather dictation the Government have been getting from the European trade and industries. The whole of the railway policy again has been dictated by these very interests and it was because they feared to lose their stronghold by a transfer of the railway management to the State that they opposed and are still opposing State management of railways. It is because of the very reason that they have been squirming under the regular batteries of questions which are discharged in the Legislative Assembly with regard to defects in and mistakes of the different railway administrations In presenting the report for the past year at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Sir W. Currie, the retiring President, said with reference to the State management of railways :

"It is a most dreadful mistake and is a triumph for politics over commonsense and from the experience of all countries which have dabbled in State Management the system will have a run for its money in the early stages of its career as the separation of railway finance from the finances of State will be an inestimable boon to the agents of railways. But a few years hence we will see deterioration in stocks and personnel."

This leaves very little doubt, I should think, in the minds of all of us that European commerce is even now deadly opposed to the management by the State of railways and the only reason for this attitude is their fear that the "influence of the hidden-hand" which they were exercising and have been exercising up to this time will all be gone and lost. It is the same reasons which prevail with the Government of India to lay aside in a safe snug pigeon-hole of the Secretariat the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and to practically refuse to take any action (beyond the probable opening of a training ship for Indian boys), as any development of the Idian mercantile marine would have its reaction on Anglo-Indian trade and industries. The same is the case with Banking and Insurance Companies. The over-zealous though indecent haste with which Anglo-Indian Clubs in Lahore celebrated the fall of the People's Bank of India is not the only instance to show the hostility of Anglo-Indian trade and industries and the consequent indirect opposition of the Government to Indian banks. Some may be surprised at my mention of Insurance in this connection though there is separate but a long tale connected with it which I shall disclose some of these days. What I want to point out is that in all these spheres of national activities we are confronted with an iron wall against which we may choose to break our heads but which will not budge an inch despite all the so-called tall talk of progressive reforms and a keen and acute desire of the Government to help the progress of our trade and industries.

GUNS OF THE NAVY AND THE ARMY.

This is not all. British trade and industries are not resting content with merely opposing directly or indirectly our commercial and industrial progress. They are throwing themselves *en masse* against any political progress of this land, for they fear and feel that political progress will be attended with the deprivation of their unjust and unfair monopolies and close preserves. They are sore, dissatisfied and discontented at any mention of political progress being hastened and they have given warnings to the Government on not a few occasions that no departure from the lines laid down in the so-called 1917 declaration and in the Government of India Act in the direction of any speeding up will be allowed. They resort to a very clever camouflage with reference to this matter. They do not say that they are opposed to political reforms but what they say is that they pin their faith on the 1917 declaration and the Government of India Act which after all come to and mean the same thing, for by this time the people of India have clearly learnt that this so-called Government of India Act leads them on but to a blind alley and that any hopes of political progress founded upon this particular piece of legislation are but illusions. I find the following paragraph in the columns of "Capital" which is an acknowledged organ of Anglo-Indian commerce in Calcutta :

"Even if India achieves Dominion Status or actual independence, England is bound to protect the interests of her subjects whose capital is invested here just as she is bound to protect similar interests in South America, that continent of frequent revolutions in China, anywhere. The politicians are therefore unwise to exasperate the British merchants and traders, who are peaceful amiable when left alone, but the very devils when roused, by flagrant injustice. And they can always rely on the guns of the Navy and Army. Why cut your own throats?"

Here is a clear, open and unveiled threat to Indian politicians and the Indian people given apparently in the name of Anglo-Indian trade and industries. Nothing can be more insulting and at the same time humiliating than this hectoring and bullying tone of this threat. One does not know what fate would have befallen an Indian newspaper if it had chosen to indulge in any analogus threat, but as it is "Capital" of Calcutta which chooses to give this threat, why even the Gods Almightly of Simla and Delhi dare not do anything in the matter. This challenge should be taken up by Indian trade and industries by organising themselves on right lines and by a systematic and scientific development of industries of this country and their feeders in such a manner that British trade and industries may automatically let go their tentacles. At the same time these efforts at development of trade and industries will not succeed till there is a strenuous political agitation behind all such efforts, for otherwise both the Government and the Anglo-Indian trade and industries may snap their fingers at any efforts at industrial or commercial development.

ARRANGEMENTS AGAINST INDIANISATION.

I was really surprised to read the following in the columns of "Capital" :

"Now there are many shrewd businessmen, not all of them Englishmen, the declaration that the Indianisation of the staff of the Imperial Bank of India has in the first years of its existence been much too rapid to be safe, hence the ugly incidents of Bombay, Madras and elsewhere."

The Imperial Bank authorities and perhaps the Government of India may be crying out, save us from our friends. This vile and ugly innuendo conveyed in this small paragraph should better not have been expressed at all, for as far as I know, no Court has pronounced nor has any responsible authority of the Bank declared that the Indian staff of the Imperial Bank has been responsible for all the "ugly incidents." Why rake up the mud, and the old old adage goes that people living in glass houses should be the last to throw stones at others. I have only quoted it to show the length to which Anglo-Indian journalists are prepared to go in their zeal to traduce and run down Indianisation while resenting any criticism of the British services in the Assembly or the Councils.

IS INDIA WORTH KEEPING?

Mr. Atherton Mercer, formerly Secretary of the European Association, Calcutta, contributes an article on "Is India worth keeping" to the Daily Mail (London) of 3rd March 1925. The reply given by him is: "Most emphatically, yes, and nobody who knows anything about the country would ever dream of asking such a question." The writer then refers to two classes of people, one of those Britishers who think that India is of small value to the Empire and the other of Indians who think that India could get along better without the Britishers. Mr. Mercer, however, is, if not anything else, apparently a follower of that school which believes in a strong policy and affirms that "England has, however, no intention or thought of any such evacuation; when she assumed control she assumed also certain obligations and responsibilities and these she intends to fulfil, be the cost what it may". From this it would appear that Mr. Mercer and men of his ilk would not like to leave off India, that is, would not approve of any progressive self-government to Indian people because of the value India bears to them as a great purchasing market for British goods and also as a country from which raw materials can be purchased by British manufacturers Mr. Mercer gives several facts and figures relating to the trade of India in support of his contention that India is worth keeping :

"India is the sixth largest trading country in the world, and of her total imports last year 65 per cent were from the British Empire—58 per cent of these being from the United Kingdom while 39 per cent of her exports were bought by the Empire 25 per cent of these being purchased by the United Kingdom. India supplied Great Britain last year with goods to the value of nearly £62,000,000 and her total purchases from us amounted to about £88,000,000.

If to these figures the trade with other parts of the Empire is added—to wit, exports nearly £34,000,000, imports £10,000,000 the total value of India's commercial transactions with the "British Empire works out at approximately £193,000,000 out of a total of £385,999,000, or nearly half of her total worlds trade.

Again with regard to the purchase of stores, etc., despite all assertions to the contrary, 94 per cent of the total bought by India is coming from the United Kingdom and 1½ per cent from Australia. The following big percentages of different materials purchased by India from Great Britain are a sufficient index to the importance in which India is held and rightly so by British manufacturers, capitalists and other people belonging to the junker class:—machinery 84.8 per cent; agricultural implements 88 per cent; cotton manufactures 82 per cent; iron and steel 66.9 per cent. It is said several times in reiteration of the statement that the loss of India to the Empire would be a stupendous one that "it would not be an easy matter for English exporters to find other markets if the Indian market were closed to them". Some of us must be remembering how an economic critic, I think it was Professor Kale, made much of the fact that the organising capacity of British manufacturers would not keep them stranded even supposing India is unable to supply all her clothing requirements. Despite all such statements it is undoubtedly true and believed in as an indubitable fact that the loss of Indian markets would work as an irremediable loss to British trade and industries and hence also to the British Empire.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

While a great agitation is set up when the smallest orders from India go outside the British Isles, several important orders from these Isles and from other portions of the Empire do go to the Continent or the United States of America. Recently only the Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" (London) reported the blow, as the paper called it, which British industries had sustained in the loss to Germany of contracts for 5 large motor driven ships for Messrs. Furnace Withy and Co., being followed by the success of German firms in obtaining every important orders from various British Dominions. In the case of the Furnace Withy Motor vessels the lowest British tender was £60,000 per ship above the price quoted by the Hamburg firm which secured the orders and the Germans were also able to guarantee quicker delivery. In October, German firms obtained large contracts for Indian railway materials, the German figures for tyres being £1119 against the British figures of £1891. The Dublin United Tramways Co., has ordered the German Cable Works Co., to deliver the necessary cables (steel) during the next 12 months. The South Indian Railway Co., has ordered 34 tank trucks from the Saxon Railway Carriage Co., of Germany while the South African Railway Co., has ordered 15 locomotives from A. I. Massey of Germany. It is not surprising that with the unemployment figures ever rising in the United Kingdom the British press and the public should be alarmed that all these orders are going to Germany. It is interesting to learn that a bonus offer between £50,000 and £100,000 over and above the German contract price was offered to British manufacturers to build 5 motor ships required but they could not do it—interesting from two points of view; one that the incident shows that British manufacturers cannot supply their products on anything like equally competitive rates with German manufacturers, the very fact that there was a difference of £60,000 per each motor ship showing the costliness of British products; the second thing is that the British ship-owners were willing to pay even a bonus of some like £50,000 to £100,000 to British ship manufacturers So this sort of patriotism is allowable in the United Kingdom but whenever we ask for the same spirit being evinced in this country by the Government and the general industrial and trading pubic, we are always met with the reply that business does not recognise any philanthropy or sentiment and that Indian materials or Indian products can only be given preference if their prices and quality are the same. In short, while we look at everything in terms of £. s. d., British manufacturers and the British Government do not think so and look at any policy not primarily in terms of £. s. d. but fundamentally in terms of the interests of their own country.

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MESSAGE TO LOWLY.

MAN ON PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

...is discourse on the ...ddha to the Lowly" at ... Bombay, on Sunday ...ean said that the great ...humble Indian that ...nmate or distinguish... ...d conduct elevated the ...without exception. The ...iment of the Lowly ulti... ...if into one of caste or ...e Buddha did not repu... ...y of caste. As a matter ...en that the Kshatriya ...s. Moreover, in the ... it was held that the ...ember of Kshatriya or ... On the other hand, he ...y innate excellence or ...ty assignable to the ...hmadala. The Buddha ...s literature available in ...d the world over, often ...bject. But his personal ... the closest study and ... Buddha's chief dis... ...and Aniruddha, as also ...putra and Maudgalyan... ...s. At the same time his ...Upali was a barber. ...ers of the Buddha's Holy ...am notorious brigands ...Sunita was a sweeper. ...nversion is described in ... himself in the Thera ...of Elders. Srapaka was ...rmerly lived on carrion ...who were huntsmen and ...to say, those belonging ...were despised. Among ..., there were a number ...urred strata of society. ...ll were courtesans. The ...d to seduce no less a ...ogallana. Purna Das a ...the *Divyavadana* has a ...lt untouchable. The lec... ...translated but had not ...the advice of his friend ...o expected to further re... ...text with the help of the ...an version. Ananda ask... ...man for a drink of water ... She drank from offering ...n whom her touch would ...however, reassured her ...her did not differ from ...anybody else. The spark ...by the rubbing of twigs ...the dog's kennel produc... ...shining for the most ...

...rument to silence sacer... ...have never been surpass... ...gical force. His breadth ...beyond India proper. In ...ouse called the Asvala... ...Afghanistan and Bactria ...like the Brahmans ...soning on biological ...er head was irresistible ...influence confirmed Gota... ...a horse and an ass ...spring differed from its ...child of a Brahman be... ...woman did not differ ...ularity from the issue of ...to a Brahman. All hu... ...one species. Varia... ...it did not correspond to ...riety.

...soning against Brahma... ...and bodily purity car... ...lengths, indulging in ..., held good to-day. If ...tary entitled the Brah... ...treatment then all the ...country were on a par ...of most ancient lineage. ...g made for holiness, all ...ver were entitled to high ...alavana as well as the ...Sutras like the Ambattha ...ption of hereditary supe...

CASTE SUPERSTITION.

...e origin of this caste su... ...lecturer thought that it ...racial pride of the Aryans ...down upon all groups of ...an their own. If they ...enturies backwards in his... ...e same clan consciousness ...of the Brahmans and ... To this day, the latter ...lves as the chosen of God ...r defiled consecrated food ...mulae, generally divorced ...ere recited, if touched by ...holy arrogance placed the ...we non-Parai humans. To ...ed, they could see that ...ed with consecrated delica... ...their gorged stomachs, ...looked on in unsatisfied ...Parai charity often inter... ...ed the mendicant with or... ...ds was an Aryan foible ...Moslem Persia. There was ...Koran that the polytheists ...was interpreted in a libe... ...sense by the Sunni world. ...ss, who were deep-dyed ...upon a literal meaning

PLESSNESS
...ve heat, overwork, worry ...s promptly overcome by ...stead of sleepless, restless ...s, a few doses of
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...bottles containing 36 x 5 grs. ...full directions in each Chemist.
ARSON & CO., LTD., ... Chemists, Hitchin, ENGLAND.

and considered the idolators as untouchables.

If the Bhagadvad Gita is interpreted as laying down that anyone born in a particular estate was bound to perpetuate his ancestral calling, its edicts cannot be reconciled with the Buddhistic doctrine of universal human fraternity and the evolution, in this life, of superior character by means of conduct and culture. It was not clear whether according to the Gita, Angulimala the brigand, should have continued in his ancestral occupation. Buddhism like Islam set limits to the degree of obedience to be yielded to traditional rules and even paternal control. While obedience to parents was unconditional among other religions, the reasoning of Islam and Buddhism limited it to accord with the teachings of their respective doctrines. In a clash of filial duty and religious commandment the latter prevailed in Buddhism and with Mahatma Gandhi.

Finally, the obverse of the shield insistently claimed our attention. If the Brahmans had maintained untouchability, there were extenuating and palliative circumstances. The immemorial vogue of untouchability did not connote exclusively absence of human feeling. The lecturer had himself seen high caste Brahmans quivering and shocked at the thought of association with *antyajas*. The iron of an unfortunate tradition had entered deep into their souls. It was unnatural, if not inhuman, to expect them to embrace the Parish in the course of a single generation. Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ordinance was a leaf taken from his brother Moses and Persians,—too inflexible and erring on the side of injudicious relentlessness towards the Brahmans. Some of the Bengal reformers had made a ferocious onslaught on Brahmans. If untouchability was a social pest it could not be eradicated by unbridled denunciation. Wild vituperation disastrously reacted on the orthodox as in Gujarat and Kathiawad. A safer course would be to train the children of the outcaste to ways and manners acceptable to society, state and nation. The outcaste were often filthy and uncouth of manners. Their exclusion intensified their unclean ways. It was a vicious circle. Their ostracism brought self-contempt, which in its turn begat an insanitary mode of life. If the message of the Prophet who had influenced the largest number of the human race were taken to heart, pride of birth would be a matter of the past. If the children of all communities irrespective of their parentage and lineage were educated under self-same environments, five crores of Indians condemned to a station below the brute creation, with its concomitants of self-degradation, could be regenerated to the greater glory of the all-compassionate Buddha and to accession of vitalizing strength to our nationhood.

PARSI COLONY AT URAN.

AN EXPLORING PARTY.

A Parsi correspondent writes:—"A pleasant trip to Uran was made on Sunday last by about 800 Parsis by s.s. "Padmavati" which was specially chartered for the occasion to explore the possibilities of founding a Parsi colony there. The scheme has been suggested by those indefatigable workers, Messrs. Behman S. Banaji and K. J. B. Wadia, of the Rathestar Mandal. Mr. Banaji agitated the question in the Gujerati Press, lately, and instead of resting content with suggestions and paper figures gave it a practical shape by taking about 800 persons, as stated above, by issuing tickets costing Rs. 2 each to meet the expenses. All the tickets were sold out about three days before Sunday, and many were disappointed. About 100 persons, however, went by s.s. "Indravati" which leaves Carnac Bunder, every day, at 2 p.m. (at 2-15 p.m. on Saturdays) for its daily voyage to Uran. The last-named steamer left Carnac Bunder at the scheduled time i. e. at 2 p.m. and was the first to reach the Uran bunder. The "special" which started a little later came up immediately afterwards, but it had to disgorge its load (fair and otherwise) of 800 strong, and transhipment from the steamer into the small boats took time. It was about 3-30 p.m. that all the 'trippers' reached the Umrigar Agiari where many offered prayers and the whole party went behind the Agiari and took rest under the pandal erected behind the Agiari. "Justice was then done" to light refreshments.

A DAILY VOYAGE.

Mr. Banaji then spoke on the scheme. He said all pieces of land in Uran belonged to Parsis. It was a pity Uran was not colonised ere this. If a few Parsi Shethias took in their heads to invest their capital in erecting cottages there for their co-religionists he was sure there would spring up an ideal colony with wooden cottages built on the American pattern, and Parsi families could be tenanted on rentals varying from Rs. 15 to 50. He then dealt with the arguments advanced by the critics. The first objection to the scheme was the lack of a good pier at Uran, where steamers could touch. In the absence of one, passengers had to tranship in small boats to reach the bunder which took time and they had to undergo a great deal of hardship. That difficulty could be overcome by erecting a wire-rope hanging bridge built on the American pattern. There were many Shethias among them any of whom could easily defray the expenses of erecting one. Another argument against the scheme advanced by critics was that they had to depend entirely on the steamer service which was inadequate, but he reminded his hearers that in his conversation with the officials of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Agents of the British Steam Navigation Co., they had assured the speaker that if a colony was founded at Uran they would regularly introduce an hourly service between Bombay and Uran. Now, the present service from Carnac Bunder took about 45 minutes to reach Uran bunder, but there was a shorter route from Apollo Bunder which would take only half an hour to reach Uran. Further if a colony was founded some Parsis would run their own steamers. "Think of the immense advantages to be derived from the colonisation of the Island," emphasised the speaker, "by daily taking sea voyages on our way to business, by inhaling invigorating pure air after a strenuous day's work." Some of the Parsis, proceeded the speaker, who had lived in Uran all the year round had assured him that they were able to make their trips to Bombay even in monsoons. If the sea was rough once or twice in a year there was the land route also to fall back upon, viz., there was the Mankhurd Station of the G. I. P. Ry. from which a motor service was plying which would take them to Uran in about 2 hours.

WOODEN COTTAGES.

Continuing Mr. Banaji said that there were quite a number of wells in the Island. Mr. Bhiwandiwala had given one lakh of rupees for the water supply of Uran. Moreover, according to latest American system, wells could be sunk at a depth of 2,000 feet underground. Fresh spring water could thus be had. Regarding lighting, there was electric lighting in Panvel, near Uran, and thus electric lighting of the island could be easily made. In America, good wooden cottages of various types could be bought for a few thousand rupees. Cottages containing 5 rooms of 16' by 14' each would be available for a few thousands. If such cottages were bought for say, Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 they could be rented out on monthly rentals varying out from Rs. 15 and upwards. Such cottages were fire-proof, and a guarantee to that effect was being given by the manufacturers. Some of the wooden cottages in America were in existence for 200 years. Americans had invented a medicine called "Kostin" which, if thrown over night soil, could reduce it to dust doing away with bad smell. This would obviate the necessity of constructing gutters for the island. Such cottages could be erected in a few months. In his visit to America lately he had come across a Madrassi gentleman who had gained good experience of American colonies. He was present in the meeting. He was returning to America shortly and he (the Madrassi gentleman) would be entrusted with the work of this work and help them in every way.

CHEAP LAND.

Land in Uran was very cheap, costing at about a rupee a yard, and he appealed Parsi landowners of Uran not to increase the value of their lands seeing that the scheme was afoot to colonise it. In this connection, Mr. Bejonji Hodiwala of Uran had offered to sell his fine bungalow with lands admeasuring about 75,000 yards for the aggregate sum of Rs. one lac only. The Shethias of the Umrigar family were ready to rent their distillery for Rs. 100 per month, where a large dairy could be opened. If other distilleries which were now lying idle were rented they could open there vegetable markets, industrial bunder, cloth factories etc. Thus they would also relieve unemployment distress amongst the community. Mr. Banaji then showed charts showing some of the colonies of America, and also a chart of Hongkong.

Mr. Ramesha, the Madrasi gentleman mentioned above then gave an idea of the wooden [illegible] in America. He said Americans would erect 100 cottages in a day because they have got everything ready of standardised type. They believed in mass production, enabling them to put the cottages on market very cheaply. From his experience he could say that a colony at Uran with wooden cottages would prove ideal.

"KYANIAS BANNER".

Mr. H. A. Dubash had prepared after great trouble a floral banner called the "Kyanias Banner" with the Union Jack attached to it. It was held aloft by Parsi boy scouts, and it was photographed, and was set flying there in commemoration, rather in anticipation, of founding a colony there.

Mr. Hodiwala was thanked for the public spirit he had shown in offering his bungalow and land at low price. Mr. Dubash was also thanked. The whole party (with the exception of the 100 who had to return early by the S.S. "Indravati") when went round the town to see the place. The party of 100 reached Bombay at about 7 p.m. and the big contingent of 800 a little later.

WILL SIR ABDUR RAHIM RESIGN?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Despite his deep devotion and loyalty to the Bureaucracy, as it was so disagreeably manifested in his pradyarchian evidence before the Reforms Committee, Hon. Sir Abdul Rahim is slighted by his own benign Government, and it is generally asked, whether he will resign out of self-respect? We cannot venture an answer; but we do know, how Sirs Sinha, Sankaran Nair and Sapru resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council! How Mr. Chintamani and Pandit Jagat Narrain resigned from the U. P. Council! How Lala Harkishan Lal from the Punjab Council! And Sir Chimanlal from the Bombay Council! The Muslims of Calcutta had threatened to non-cooperate with the Bengal Government, in case Sir Abdul's claims were ignored! We do hope at least, that they do non-cooperate with their ultra loyalist co-religionists! Will Sir Abdul still cooperate with this Bourbon Bureaucracy? Let us see.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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on 11 April, 2017

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY'S "ACHIEVEMENTS."

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

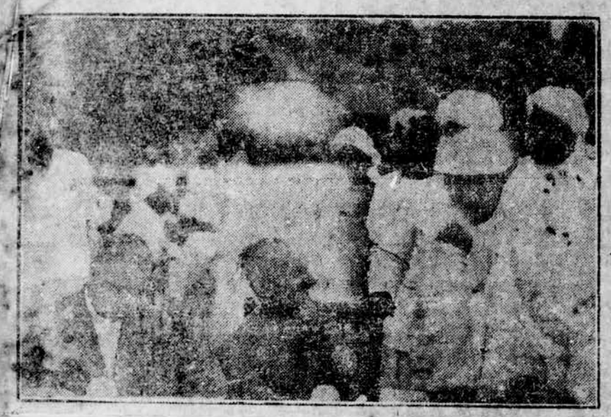
DEWAN BAHADUR T. RANGACHARIAR, DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, HAD TO FACE A SOMEWHAT CRITICAL AUDIENCE WHEN HE DWELT ON THE "ACHIEVEMENTS" OF THAT HOUSE, AT THE MARWADI VIDYALAYA, BOMBAY, ON MONDAY LAST, UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE HON. SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

PARSI COLONISA

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A PARTY OF PARSI LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, NUMBERING CIALLY HIRED STEAM LAUNCH ON SUNDAY LAST, WITH A OF THE SUCCESS OF A SCHEME OF COLONISATION OF THE OUTLINED. THE PHOTO SHOWS THE P

IN A HAPPY MOOD!



"Press Photo Bureau"

A snapshot of Mahatma Gandhi in a mood of ecstacy while conversing with men of light and leading at the garden party given in his honour by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Swarajya Party, Madras, last week.

A RACE MEETING IN THE DESERT.

Central Press.

Wonderful displays by Arab horsemen are a feature of the holiday programme for visitors to Biskra in Algeria. Clever horsemanship is combined with exhibitions such as are seen in the Military Tournaments. The photograph shows gun-play by Arab horsemen.

W

Courtesy—"L'Illustratio

Signor Mussolini, t

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD MR. "A"

HOBBS' DEFENCE.

CCUSED'S VERSION OF CHEQUE TRANSACTIONS.

ore Mr. Justice Avory at the Central nal Court, London, William Cooper s, who was charged with conspiring with in Arthur and M. M. Newton to de- Sir Harisinghani Kashinar was examin-

Hobbs opened his evidence by saying that to the time of the High Court trial he been a clerk with Messrs. Appleton Co. for 20 years. Mr. Wilkinson want- him to stop there, and made it one of conditions that he should introduce to certain business. There were a large ber of valuable clients. He was to re- from Mr. Wilkinson 50 per cent. of er the profits were. Witness was ced to Newton in 1919 or 1920.

utchinson: Under what name was ced to you?—Robinson.

eton, continued Hobbs, said that eason, or for some reasons of inson" was known as New-

the beginning you thought but he was known as so.

time know him by any

Mr. Newton?— He used to be rlie that" to go out to lunch

Robinson, as Charlie a sale of had been establish-

r know him until the served me t all.

he fre- in the West

end. He also saw them lunching at the Berkeley Hotel.

Mr. Hutchinson: Do you know who that lady is?—Mrs. Robinson. I have heard her swear that was her name.

Dealing with the facts of the present case, Hobbs stated that on November 29, 1919, he was rung up on the telephone at his house and told Mr. Robinson wanted to see him. When he got to the telephone he recognised Newton's voice. As a result of this conversation a meeting was arranged in Vardour Street, and Newton said he wanted Hobbs to assist him in watching his wife. The witness replied: "I never interfere with the matrimonial offences of husband and wife when I know the parties. I have never conducted a divorce case, and I don't intend to start now." He told Newton he was too busy, and at Newton's request gave him the address of a certain solicitor's clerk.

THE DICTATED STATEMENT.

On December 27, Newton again rang up and gave the story, which the witness dictated immediately to his typist. It was decided to submit this for counsel's opinion. Later Newton saw the witness, and asked him what he thought of the story. He replied: "I don't think you have got any evidence, but I don't know anything about divorce." Newton then said there was a Captain Arthur who could be subpoenaed.

This document, said Hobbs, was not sent to counsel, because on the following Monday he received a letter from Newton as Robinson stating that he had settled his dispute. On December 20, 1919, Newton introduced Captain Arthur to him. Newton said: "I have settled my dispute with this gentleman" (meaning Captain Arthur).

"Captain Arthur produced a cheque for £159,000. They said that was the cheque paid in settlement of Mr. Robinson's claim against this gentleman's principal," added Hobbs.

The Judge: Who said that?—They both said it.

Mr. Hutchinson: Did the amount surprise you?—Yes, it did.

What did you say?—I said: "This is a bit stiff. I have known of some big ones, but this is the biggest."

Hobbs said that they told him to come along with a form of receipt. He prepared a form and Newton signed it for the money as "C. Robinson." Hobbs now produced a copy of this receipt. Hobbs said he asked Robinson (Newton) how he was going to deal with the cheque, and he replied that he would open an account and pay it in. Newton in the presence of Captain Arthur endorsed the cheque as "C. Robinson," declared Hobbs.

Mr. Hutchinson: Is it true that you and Newton drove about after lunch in a taxi-cab up and down Kingsway discussing who should open this account?

"It's a damnable lie," shouted Hobbs excitedly.

THE JUDGE'S REBUKE

"Don't use language of that sort," said the Judge sternly.

Hobbs: I am sorry, but I have suffered tortures.

The Judge: Never mind the torture. It is untrue?—Yes.

The witness added that on the 29th he had asked Newton to come with him to the bank next morning, but he said he was going away, and would Hobbs open this account for him. Therefore on the 30th the witness went to the bank with the cheque.

Counsel: Is what Mr. Biggs (the bank manager) said substantially correct —

Hobbs next described the surprise with which he learned of the second cheque for £150,000. He first knew of it, he said, when Newton brought him a draft letter to the Rajah which had been written, he thought, by Captain Arthur. "I thought it most extraordinary," said Hobbs, "because it was inconsistent with the receipt I had already drawn. There was no reference whatever to a second cheque in it. I told Newton I was not going to be a party to it, and that he must bring Captain Arthur along at once.

THE SECOND CHEQUE.

"Newton said he would do so and he went out and brought back Captain Arthur. I said to Arthur 'This is an extraordinary state of affairs. You never mentioned anything about a second cheque. What is the meaning of it? Is there a second cheque?' Arthur said 'Yes.' We discussed the matter further, and I then said the letter could not be sent to the Rajah unless the reference to the second cheque was deleted."

Arthur afterwards asked him the name of his client. The witness replied "I believe his birth name is Robinson, but I know him as Newton." Arthur said: "That is what I have been told." The witness told Arthur the best thing was to stop the second cheque at once, and he replied that he would see his principal about it. He added that his principal was most anxious that the matter should be got rid of.

Hobbs, continuing, stated that on January 5, 1920, Captain Arthur saw him and told him that the Rajah was anxious that some provision should be made for Mrs. Robinson, and that she should receive a substantial sum. Arthur also suggested that the Rajah was anxious to have protection, and to have an ex-police officer as a personal attendant. The witness recommended an ex-police sergeant. Later the same day the witness saw Newton who wrote out a cheque for £130,000. Newton said he was going to Paris to see the Rajah who, he understood, was there and among other things to arrange about the payment of money to Mrs. Robinson.

SUGGESTED SCOTLAND

The Judge: For

Hobbs: He

and settle the matter once and for all. Newton was very angry with me for suggesting that Captain Arthur should go to Scotland Yard.

The Judge: Newton, according to you, knew you had suggested to Arthur to go to Scotland Yard?

Hobbs: Yes, and complained about it several times.

Mr. Hutchinson: What was to be done about the £130,000 cheque?—Newton said he would settle the matter and told me to bring it over in cash. There would be a large saving in the exchange, he said. The witness added that Arthur told him that he relied upon him (Hobbs) to get back the second cheque.

Hobbs said he cashed the cheque for £130,000, and went to Paris the next day, where he met Newton. Newton said they had better go to Claridge's, where the Rajah was. They went there. Newton made inquiries and was informed that the Rajah had left. "I had the money in my pockets," said Hobbs. "and Newton said, 'You had better give it to me.' We had a regular wrangle about it. I said, 'You have already agreed with Captain Arthur, firstly to try and return some of the money and to give up the second cheque. Where is that cheque?'"

The Judge: What did he say to that?—He said, "That is my business. The Rajah is not here," or something to that effect. Then I pointed out to him that I promised Captain Arthur the right thing should be done by Mrs. Robinson. The witness said he also told Newton he was not going to have the trouble of carrying the money about with him, and that he should leave it in the bank.

THE BANK TRANSACTION.

Hobbs said that he had obtained an introduction to the bank in connection with 240,000 francs and marks which he had in his possession at this time.

Mr. Hutchinson: Had that anything to do with this £130,000 —Nothing at all.

The Judge: Did you leave the £130,000 there?—I left £120,000, opening an account with it in my own name.

What did you do with the other £10,000?—I kept that in my possession. I knew we could not get past the Customs with a lot of money.

Mr. Justice Avory: You mean that in France they will let you in with any amount of money, but they won't let you out with it. (Laughter).

Hobbs said that Newton told him his wife would take about £20,000, and he kept the £10,000 in order to pay out Mrs. Robinson.

The Judge: You say Newton told you Mrs Robinson would take £20,000?

Hobbs: He didn't say Mrs. Robinson. He said, "I can get rid of my wife for £20,000."

Newton knew the witness had the £10,000

and said to him, "Give

Witness gave him a th

cashed at the bank.

Hobbs said he bought

bonds because the bank

him that they could be re

hours. On the 10th New

opportunity of investing

of money, and said he wa

"I gave his cash, francs,

value of nearly £4,000 o

the 10th," said Hobbs.

Mr. Hutchinson: Did h

wanted it for?—He said t

rate of exchange he ha

buying some very va

jewellery from a lady che

Hobbs next stated that

London on the 12th wit

proceeds of the cheque and

own money.

The Judge: What about

How did you get out?—Oh,

with a small sum. I would

a big sum. (Laughter).

The hearing was adjourn

BIRKENHEAD 'AN 'IN POWE

"THEIR TIME MUST

The Earl of Birkenhead

State for India, was the

last month, at a banquet g

mingham Chamber of Comm

Replying to the toast of

Ministers, Lord Birkenhead

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Chamberlain. (Cheers.) Le

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